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HYDE PARK

HISTORICAL RECORD.

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VOL. III. APRIL, 1903. NO. 1.

WILLIAM A. MOWRY, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED BY

THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

HYDE PARK, MASS.

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HISTORICAL RECORD

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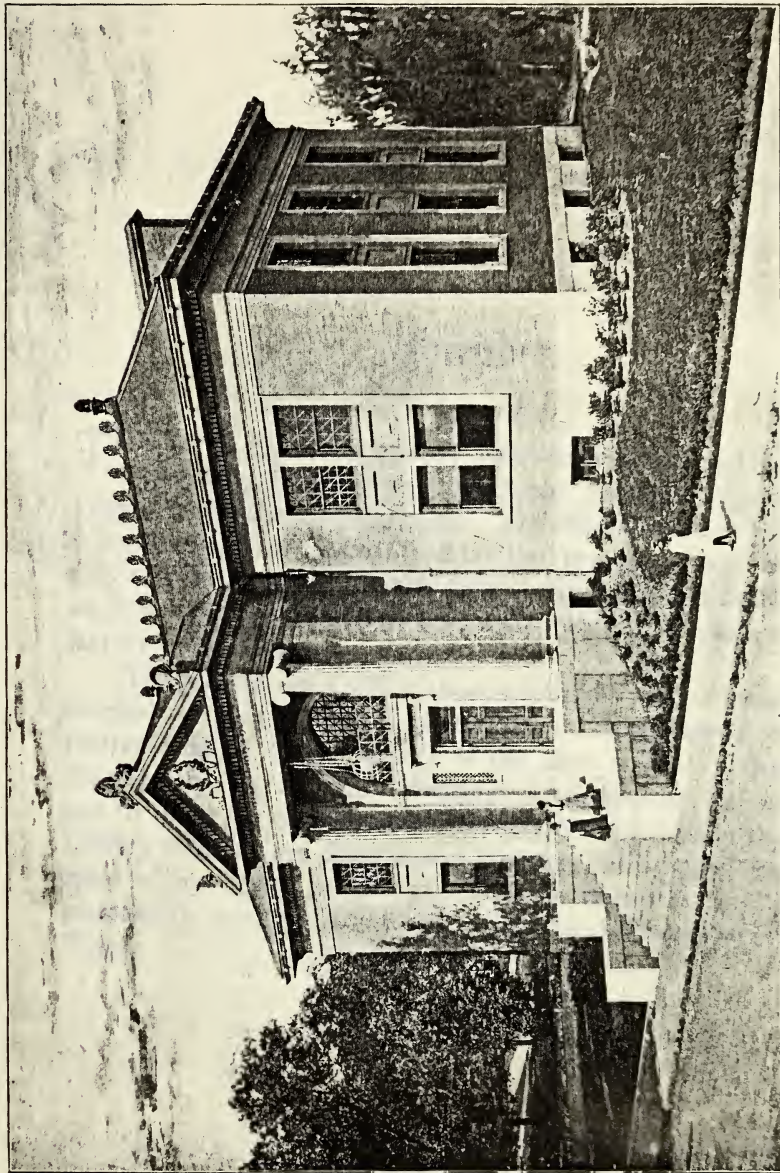
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Hyde Park, Mass.
Oct. 12, 1903.*

Foreword.

THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL RECORD was first published as a Quarterly, in 1891 and continued through 1892 and into 1893. It was then discontinued. The time appears to have come when it should be revived, and for the present it will be issued only as a YEAR BOOK. In this form it will contain as much matter as if it appeared quarterly, and will probably be quite as satisfactory to its readers.

The present issue will without doubt be found of considerable interest to the good people of this town. It contains a variety of matter relating to the history of the town and its inhabitants. The Society is growing, its meetings are interesting and vigorous, and its library is considerable. Its present quarters in the Public Library Building are cheerful and inviting. It is hoped that many more of our good people will become members and help to increase its usefulness and the growth and development of our Town.

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CHAPTER I

The first of the three...
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PORTRAIT OF MRS. FRANKLIN STONE.
THE OLD TRESCOTT HOUSE.

HYDE PARK

HISTORICAL RECORD

VOL. III APRIL, 1903. NO. 4

WILLIAM A. MOWRY, EDITOR

PUBLISHED BY

THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

110 DECATUR AVENUE

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION

WILLIAM A. MOWRY

FRED L. JOHNSON

FRANK B. RICH

All communications should be addressed to William A. Mowry, Editor,
17 Riverside Square, Hyde Park,
Massachusetts

The Hyde Park Public Library.

Henry B. Miner.

AT a town meeting held in 1871, a committee of nine was appointed to inaugurate a movement in favor of a Free Public Library for Hyde Park. As the result of their energetic efforts great public interest was aroused and about \$6000 was raised as a Library Fund.

In their report presented at the annual town meeting in 1872, they gave a detailed account of their labors, and recommended that the Board of Selectmen, the School Committee, the Town Treasurer, and the Town Clerk be appointed a committee to nominate a Library Board. In consequence of this action, the following trustees were elected, the majority of whom had been members of the original library committee.

Theodore D. Weld, Rev. Isaac H. Gilbert, Rev. Perley B. Davis, Rev. E. A. Manning, Edmund M. Lancaster, Hobart M. Cable, Rev. W. J. Corcoran, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, and E. S. Hathaway. Mrs. Hunt declined to serve and C. W. W. Wellington was chosen in her place. Upon them devolved the task of creating a Library, purchasing books, selecting a librarian, and finding suitable quarters.

The first librarian was William E. Foster, then a recent graduate of Brown University, who for many years past has been widely and favorably known as the efficient head of the public library at Providence, R. I., where he has gained credit for his ability and success in making the library available and useful to all, especially to the schools.

Upon his resignation after two years of service, the Library was temporarily in charge of Mr. J. J. Reeves, who was followed later in the same year by Mrs. H. A. B. Thompson, who remained in charge for about twenty years. During her long term of

service she saw the Library, whose interests she had so much at heart, nearly treble its number of volumes and greatly increase its circulation. She was a wide reader, of excellent taste and judgment, who was able to render the trustees valuable assistance in the selection of books, and to give good counsel to such patrons of the Library as consulted her as to their choice of reading.

She was followed in 1896 by Miss Elizabeth Ainsworth, a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, who had been for some years engaged in teaching. She brought to her work great energy and efficiency. Miss Mary A. Hawley was permanently employed as assistant librarian in 1883, and by her uniform courtesy and helpfulness won the regard and good will of everyone who had occasion to use the Library during her term of service which continued until her death, Feb. 23, 1901. As a token of the high esteem in which she was held, the patrons of the Library, by voluntary subscriptions from old and young, caused a bronze tablet to be erected to her memory in the delivery room.

Her place was filled by the election of Miss Nellie A. Stone, who had already had experience in the library at Windsor, Vt.

At the opening of the new building in 1899, Miss Gertrude L. Adams, a graduate of the High School, was placed in charge of the juvenile room, where she has displayed great skill and tact.

The Library was first opened in March, 1874, in the westerly end of the second story of the brick block at the corner of West River Street, and what was then called Hyde Park Avenue, now known as Harvard Avenue. In 1883 it was removed to the westerly end of the second story of the brick block, nearly opposite its first quarters and adjoining the Episcopal Church. These rooms which seemed ample at first were soon outgrown, and the space required for books gradually encroached upon the reading room.

After long and patient effort on the part of the Trustees and others interested in the welfare of the library, the town voted an appropriation of \$25,000 in December, 1898, and instructed the Trustees to erect a building at the corner of Harvard avenue and Winthrop street. Subsequently, the Trustees also received a generous gift of \$10,000 from Mr. Henry S. Grew. Before the building was begun, the town voted \$6,500 for the purchase of

additional land and still later \$2500 for furniture and fixtures. With these sums and the Library fund already in their hands the Committee erected the Library building, which was opened to the public in September, 1899.

This building stands on a lot containing 20,000 square feet which is slightly elevated above the surrounding streets. The land is bounded 200 feet by Harvard avenue, 100 feet by Winthrop street and 100 feet by Everett street. It has been greatly beautified by trees and shrubs, as well as by a hedge which surrounds it.

The foundation is of hammered Deer Isle granite and the walls are of gray Roman brick, with terra cotta trimmings. The inside finish is of oak, with the exception of that in the main reading room.

The outside dimensions of the main building are 43 x 81 feet, with a stack room in the rear 20 x 47 feet. The basement, which is high, well lighted, and free from dampness, has, beside the boiler-room and toilet-room, three large rooms, one of which is used for a work-room, and the other two for storage purposes.

The first floor contains an entrance hall 28 feet in height with a mosaic floor, oak panelling with Tennessee marble base, and an oak staircase; the delivery room, 20 by 40 feet; the juvenile room, 28 x 30 feet; a librarian's room; toilet rooms, and the main reading room, 28 x 40 feet, and 28 feet in height. This room is finished in the colonial style, having Corinthian pillars and entablature with ceiling beams. At one end is a large fireplace, with Sienna marble facings, and an oak mantel surmounted by an oak clock with a marble dial, generously presented by the Historical Society. The walls are surrounded by oak book-cases, five feet in height, containing reference books and magazines for use in the rooms.

The second floor, besides the trustees' room, contains a large room 28 x 40 feet and 18 feet high, which is used at present by the Historical Society. Whenever the increased demands of the library render it necessary, it can be used as an additional reading room. This room the Trustees have called "Weld Hall," in memory of the late Theodore D. Weld, the associate of Phillips, Garrison, Whittier, and others of like high purpose. He was

widely known in his earlier years as an eloquent and fearless friend of the oppressed, while in his declining days, having taken up his residence among us, he endeared himself to his fellow-townsmen as a high-minded, public-spirited citizen, zealous in every good work. To his untiring efforts the Library was greatly indebted in its infancy.

The stack-room, which is detached from the main building, from which it is separated by fireproof doors, is practically a fireproof structure. It contains iron book-stacks of the most approved design. They contain 32,000 volumes, and accommodations for 16,000 more can easily be added whenever occasion demands.

The style of architecture is Grecian Ionic, and great care was taken to have all the proportions and details conform to the requirements of the style adopted.

The cost was as follows :

Building, including architect's fee, heating and ventilating.....	\$26,000 00
Land.....	12,500 00
Bookstacks, furnishing, grading, etc.....	5,995 88
	<hr/>
	\$44,495 88.

The building was completed within the amount available, and there was a small balance on hand after paying all bills.

The building committee consisted of Messrs. William H. Alles, Amos H. Brainard, George Fred Gridley, Charles F. Jenney and Henry B. Miner.

The present organization of the Trustees is as follows :

HENRY B. MINER, CHAIRMAN.

EDWARD S. HAYWARD, SECRETARY.

JAMES B. CORTHELL,

G. FRED GRIDLEY,

FREDERICK L. JOHNSON,

AMOS H. BRAINARD

CHARLES G. CHICK,

JOHN W. GRIFFIN,

CHARLES F. JENNEY.



HYDE PARK HIGH SCHOOL



Hyde Park High School.

Charles G. Chick.

THE Town of Hyde Park was incorporated April 22, 1868, and comprised portions of the Towns of Dedham, Dorchester and Milton. To quote from the first annual report of the School Committee, "there were within what are now its limits eleven public schools. Four of them were in the Town of Dedham, five in Dorchester, and two in Milton." At that time the number of children between five and fifteen years was 592. The number of all ages in the Public Schools was 547. There was no High School within the limits of the new town.

The School Committee however, do not seem to have doubted the need of High School facilities, or to have been lacking in enterprise in bringing the matter before the Town.

In the warrant for a Town Meeting, held May 18, 1868, appears Article 10: "To know if the town will establish a High School and maintain the same during the ensuing year."

The Committee failed to secure favorable action, as the clerk's record of the meeting shows. Vote "laid upon the table."

No High School having been provided by the Town, the Committee seem to have let the matter rest until April 5, 1869, when the Town was again asked to provide for High School Instruction, under the following article in a Warrant for a Town Meeting of that date. Art. 9: "Will the Town authorize the School Committee to make arrangements with C. M. Barrows for furnishing High School instruction to such scholars as are prepared for the same.

The Town voted "to authorize the School Committee to make such arrangements for High School instruction as they deemed best."

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION

The New York Public Library, Astor Lenox Tilden Foundation, is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. It was founded in 1894 by the bequest of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the bequest of John Astor, William C. Astor, and Lewis Tilden. The Library is a public institution, and its collections are open to all. The Library's collections include books, manuscripts, and other materials. The Library's collections are housed in the main building at 475 Fifth Avenue, and in the branch buildings at 100 West 11th Street, 100 West 12th Street, and 100 West 13th Street. The Library's collections are available to the public through its reading rooms, and through its lending service. The Library's collections are also available to the public through its online catalog, and through its online lending service. The Library's collections are available to the public through its reading rooms, and through its lending service. The Library's collections are also available to the public through its online catalog, and through its online lending service.

It seems from an examination of the records and reports of the School Committee that no attempt was made to grade or establish a system of schools for Hyde Park till the autumn of 1868. Examinations appear to have been held at that time and ten pupils were found qualified for High School instruction. After the passage of the vote of April 5, 1869, the committee's report shows that ten pupils were sent to the private school of Mr. C. M. Barrows, at the Town's expense.

The arrangement was short lived. Evidently the Committee was determined to have a High School in Hyde Park.

Article 4 in a warrant for a Town Meeting, held Oct. 14, 1869, reads, "To see if the Town will authorize the School Committee to establish a High School, employ a competent teacher therefor, and furnish the necessary room."

Under this article, voted to authorize the School Committee to establish a High School, employ a competent teacher, and furnish the necessary room."

Again, reference to the School Committee's report shows that in the autumn of 1869, Mr. George M. Fellows, then master of the school on Fairmount Avenue, was given an assistant, and the High School pupils were placed in his charge. This record will give Mr. Fellows the honor of being the first master of Hyde Park's High School.

From the Fairmount Avenue schoolhouse the High School was transferred to what is now Liberty Hall, in 1870 or 1871, and Mr. Samuel Thurber was employed as master, at a salary of \$1,700 per annum. Upon the completion of the Grew School building in 1871, the school was moved to the hall in that building, where it remained until 1874, when by vote of the Town it was placed in what was then known as the Everett Building, occupying the site of the present High School. This building came to Hyde Park with Dorchester's contributions to the new Town. It contained four rooms, arranged for primary and grammar school work, and poorly adapted for High School purposes. Changes were required and repeatedly made in the interior to meet the needs of the rapidly growing school, but, strive as best the committee could, the arrangements were such that the school was constantly hampered for want of room and equipments necessary for

the best results in High School work. In 1889, at an expense of above \$5,000, the building was enlarged by an annex, extending from the rear of the main building. This addition contained three more class rooms, but afforded temporary relief.

In 1893 the subject of increased accommodations was again pressed upon the Town and a new building recommended by the Committee.

The result of this effort secured but another addition to the old structure at an estimated cost of \$10,000. With this expenditure the school was accommodated until 1901, when the building was again over-crowded, and the sanitary condition was very objectionable.

In the spring of 1901, at a Town Meeting held March 28, proper articles having been placed in the warrant, the matter of a new building, to cost \$60,000, was brought before the Town for its action. The School Committee was as a unit in favor of the proposed action, and to their gratification the Town by an almost unanimous vote, appropriated the sum asked, and authorized the School Committee to dispose of the old High School building and erect a new one upon the same site. The members of the School Committee at that time were Edward I. Humphrey, Andrew Washburn, Charles G. Chick, Mrs. Ella F. Boyd, Samuel T. Elliott, Edward S. Fellows, Wilbur H. Powers, Frank F. Courtney, and William G. Colesworthy.

This committee employed Messrs. Loring & Phipps of Boston as architects, and with these gentlemen arranged the style and plans for the new building. Mr. G. M. Pratt of Weymouth secured the contract and began the excavations for the foundations, June 30, 1901. The work went forward steadily and was completed so that the school assembled in the new building for the first time, Sept. 22, 1902, although it was not finished until Oct. 3, 1902. During the period of construction the school was accommodated at the Grew building. The entire cost of the structure, including heating and architects fees, was \$70,462.51, besides furnishings, which cost about \$6,000.

The new building is designed to accommodate over 500 pupils. It is 146 feet long, 80 feet wide, and three stories high above the basement. The sub-committee having immediate

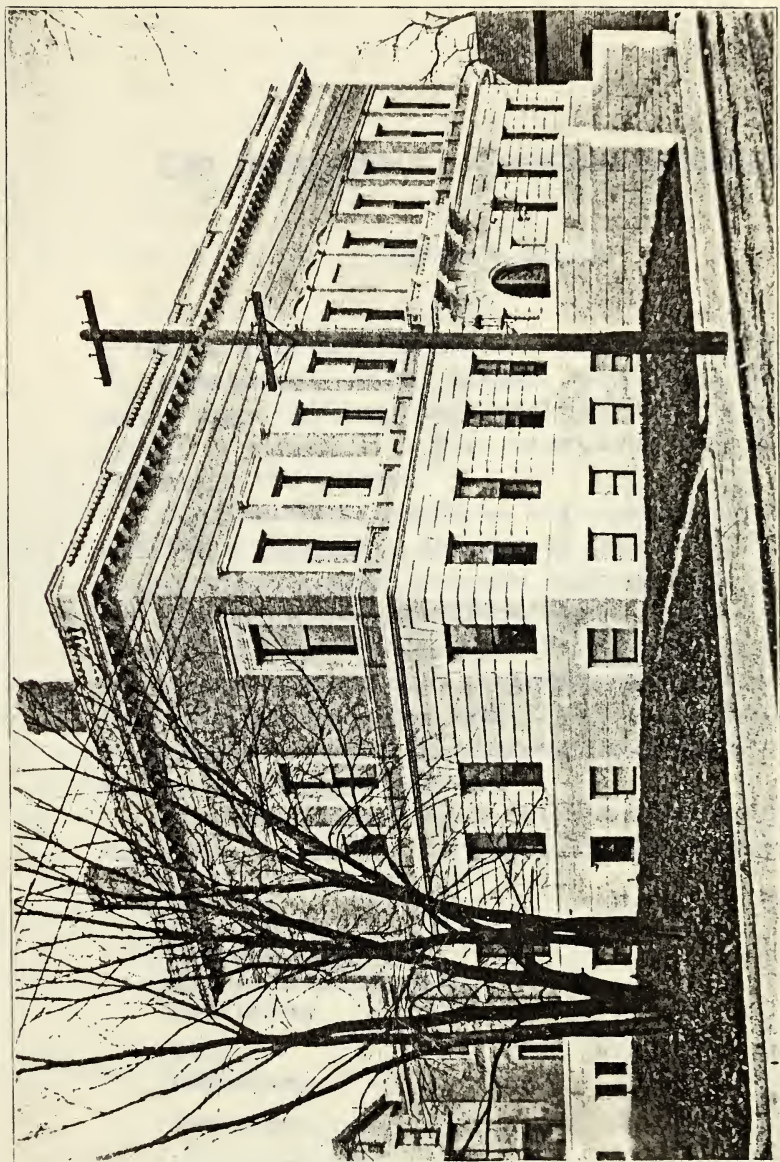
charge of the construction, consisted of Messrs. Powers, Washburn, Chick, Fellows and Colesworthy.

The High School has been well sustained by the Town from its beginning. Its growth has been steady and at times rapid. In 1869 it numbered 16. In 1879, 64. In 1884, 108. In 1890, 169. In 1900, 275, and in 1902, 320.

Since the town voted to establish a High School the following named gentlemen have served as principals: Geo. M. Fellows, autumn of 1869; Samuel Thurber, from 1870, to June, 1872; Frank W. Freeborn, Sept. 1872, to Dec. 1875; W. H. Knight, to June, 1876; John F. Elliot, Sept. 1876, to June, 1889; Jere. M. Hill, Sept. 1889, to April, 1896; Wm. H. Angleton, Sept. 1896, to June, 1899; Merle S. Getchell, from Sept. 1899, to the present time.

In June, 1873, the committee voted to grant High School diplomas. The first diplomas to be issued were given to George W. Rollins, class of 1872, and Misses Agnes S. Adams and Carrie E. Walker, class of '73; these were delivered Nov. 8, 1873.

The course of study has been advanced as the times demanded. At present, pupils have a choice of four distinct courses. A study of the school records of the town will show that Hyde Park has had men in charge of her schools that have spared no pains to enable the youth of the town to become as well fitted for citizenship as it was possible with the means at hand. It can be said, and truthfully, that the Town has been generous to its schools, when all of the necessities of a new and rapidly growing municipality are taken into consideration. If the future shall be as well cared for, then may our people rest securely upon a well educated citizenship.



HYDE PARK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Young Men's Christian Association.

William H. Howry.

THE history of this institution is not unlike that of many similar organizations. It has, however, some unique features, and the old adage, "All's well that ends well," which is sometimes a comfort to workers in a good cause during dark days, seems applicable in this instance.

The Hyde Park Association was organized in Association Hall, Feb. 2, 1885, and is, therefore, at the present time, a lusty, healthy, rapidly growing youngster, eighteen years of age. Its first home was in Neponset Block, Everett Square. At the first Anniversary, which was celebrated Feb. 28, 1886, its membership was reported as 95 active and 35 associate members, a total of 130. Even as early as that it was said, "There is a loud call from our young men for a gymnasium, which we earnestly desire to add as soon as our finances will allow."

From the treasurer's report at this first anniversary we learn that during the year they had received moneys as follows:

Donations,	\$151 50
Collections,	36 09
Membership fees,	293 00
Lectures and Entertainments,	130 12
Other sources,	20 06
Total,	<u>\$630 77</u>
Expenditures,	589 64
Cash on hand,	<u>\$41 13</u>

From the first annual report we extract the following as to creed: "As a rule we have no creed, but it has been my pleasure to visit one Association, which was the Association in Newark N. J., which has the following creed: "No debts, and everyone

welcome, including those with or without a coat, with or without friends, with or without money, with or without faith. Strangers specially welcome and remain as long as they please."

This report also says:—"We are under great obligations to the ladies who have formed an active auxiliary and have given us substantial aid beside presenting us with a fine carpet for our parlors, and otherwise endeavoring to make them attractive.

The officers for the first year were as follows:

President, C. L. ALDEN.

Vice President, C. P. VAUGHAN.

Secretary, I. C. WEBSTER.

Treasurer, JOHN MACKRILL.

It is evident from the brief records that from the first there was a faithful band of Christian workers and the pastors of the several Churches were clear-headed and judicious helpers.

The good work went forward with more or less success and amid many discouragements until the Association obtained a charter and became a corporation in September, 1896. At a meeting held Oct. 6, 1896, a charter having been received from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, articles forming a code of by-laws were adopted and proceedings begun as a corporation.

The following were the officers for the first year (1896-7) as a corporation.

President, GEORGE B. DOWLEY.

Vice President, C. F. LIGHT.

Treasurer, JULIUS A. CARLISLE.

Clerk, WILLIAM D. WARD.

The directors were:

GEORGE B. DOWLEY,
CHARLES F. LIGHT,
WILLIAM D. WARD,
JULIUS A. CARLISLE,
J. ROLAND CORTHELL,

CHARLES L. ALDEN,
IRVING C. WEBSTER
ALEX MILLER,
EDWARD S. FELLOWS,
CHARLES W. EMERSON,
ALVAH L. McINTYRE.
GEORGE W. LOCKWOOD.
SAMUEL T. ELLIOTT,
W. FAYETTE BARTHOLOMEW.

During all these years the Association labored under great disadvantages for want of proper accommodations. It leased such rooms as it could find, but unfortunately these were never suitable for carrying on successfully the needed work of the Association.

A movement was begun several years ago looking toward a new building with the necessary equipment for the varied work of the Association. A very desirable lot of sufficient size and well located was found on East River Street, corner of Winthrop. Some friends of the Association immediately bonded the lot, and efforts at once began, looking to the raising of the necessary funds to pay for it. By personal subscriptions, entertainments, and a very successful bazar over six thousand dollars in cash was raised, the lot was purchased, paid for, and the deed recorded.

This complete success was largely due to the energy, enterprise, and perseverance of the ladies, both of the Auxiliary, and other societies, and of many acting in their individual capacity. Then and always since the efforts of the ladies of Hyde Park have been constant and efficient in behalf of the Association. From the time when the land was purchased, it has always been understood that whenever the Association should succeed and get their new building, ladies should have access to its advantages.

From 1897 to 1899 the affairs of the Association were at a low ebb. Many good, Christian people felt that it was not accomplishing the work that might be expected of such an Association, and not a few began to feel that an equal amount of work in the Churches would produce better results. On the other hand a small but faithful band stood by the Association and clearly

perceived that what was needed was a new building with proper facilities to carry on the work, a well-equipped gymnasium, a swimming pool, proper reading rooms, and game rooms, class rooms, hall for lectures and other facilities, and the work for young men and young women in this community would be specially successful and important. About this time the friends of the Association for many months considered very carefully the constitution and by-laws of this and other Associations. It was remembered that fully half a century had elapsed since the first Christian Associations were formed in this country, and that at that time the denominational fences were much higher than at present. Then the denominational spirit was much more potent in the Churches than now. Besides, Church creeds, Church thought and Church work have decidedly changed. To-day a broader, more tolerant, less pharisaical spirit pervades the minds and actions of good Christian people of all denominations. Shibboleths and definitions have somewhat changed. There is a growing regard for the views of others, and a feeling that all truth may not be on our side. Sometimes we hear the definition that "Orthodoxy is my-doxo, and heterodoxy is your-doxo."

Moreover, it is, doubtless, true that creeds have to a considerable extent lost something of the power which they formerly had, and that Christian living, daily deeds and active charity or benevolence, the application of the golden rule, must be taken into the account in estimating Christian character, and not intellectual belief alone. It was further observed that it seemed a singular thing that an Association designed exclusively for young men, as we find them, and intended to help them upward and onward towards the Christian Church and Christian living should not admit them to full membership until they had become full members of some Christian Church. There were two principles embodied in the by-laws of the Christian Associations, as follows :

- I. "Any man above the age of sixteen years who is a member in good standing of any Evangelical Church may become an active member by the payment in advance of the annual dues. Active members and they only shall have the right to vote and hold office."

The other was as follows :

2. "The officers of the Association shall be * * * * active members of the Association and members in good standing of the Evangelical Churches in Hyde Park."

After careful study and a full consideration of the whole subject these two sections of the by-laws were changed to read as follows :

1. "Any man over sixteen years of age, of good moral character, may become a member of this Association by the payment in advance of the annual dues."

2. "The officers of the Association, etc. * * * * Each of the said officers and directors shall be a member of the Association and of some Christian Church in Hyde Park."

The changed by-laws were, after discussion, unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors and unanimously adopted by the Association. It is further provided that the Board of Directors shall consist of not less than fifteen nor more than twenty-one members and that "not more than five members of the Board of Directors shall be of any one denomination."

These changed by-laws having been recommended by the Board of Directors were, on the 22nd of March, 1899, "unanimously adopted" by the Association, at a regular meeting of the Association. Some minor changes have been made since that date.

A full account of these important changes has here been given in the interest of the historical side of the question, as, so far as known, this is the first Association in our country to make the changes herein enumerated.

Some time after this a gift of five thousand dollars was received toward the new building from an unknown donor, and thus encouraged, the directors of the Association pushed forward as rapidly as possible plans for further efforts. Soon after, the same benevolent gentleman, who desired to remain unknown, came forward and generously contributed \$25,000 in cash for the erection of the building.

With a suitable location, bought and paid for, and with the sum of about \$31,000 in the bank, the directors appointed a

building committee and left the matter in their hands. This committee included members of the Board of Directors and several well-known gentlemen in town, outside of the Association. Three leading architects in Boston, one in Providence, R. I., and one in New York City were invited to furnish plans in competition. After careful study the building committee, by unanimous vote, accepted the plans of the New York architect, Mr. Thomas Rowe. The plans thus approved by the committee were unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors, and the building committee was authorized to go forward, make contracts and build the building.

The following constituted the Building Committee :

GEORGE B. DOWLEY, *President*.
REV. S. G. BABCOCK, *Vice President*.
WILLIAM A. MOWRY,
HON. F. J. HUTCHINSON,
FRANK H. DEAN,
HENRY B. MINER,
JOHN S. McLEAN,
F. W. DARLING.

The benevolent gentleman who had already given, at first \$5,000, and later \$25,000, now said to the President, "I don't want you to build a barn, a building plain and severe, but one which will be an ornament to the town. It should be in all respects in good taste. Make the first story of granite and the second of the best faced brick. Let the principal story be finished in hardwood. Here is \$10,000 to meet these extra demands." His wishes were carried out, and the building itself cost fully \$40,000 and is certainly an ornament and every way creditable to the town. This noble patron has since died, and it is now known that we are indebted solely to Edward Ingersoll Brown, Esq., for this noble structure.

The new building being completed was dedicated on Wednesday evening, Sept. 24, 1902. The exercises were held in the gymnasium, and were listened to by a very large audience. They were as follows :

1. Words of Welcome.
 2. Delivery of Keys by the Building Committee to the Association.
 3. Reading of the Scriptures by Rev. Henry N. Hoyt, D. D.
 4. Prayer of Dedication, led by Rev. S. G. Babcock.
 5. Memorial Address—Life and character of the late Edward Ingersoll Browne, by Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., LL. D.
 6. Dedicatory Hymn—Charles Sturtevant, M. D.
 7. Short Addresses by the Pastors of the Churches in Hyde Park. General Theme, "The Young Man—His Needs."
 8. Address by Rev. William G. Puddefoot.
- Benediction.

The building was open for inspection by the public, on Thursday evening, September 25th, from 7.30 to 10.00 o'clock.

The building is a substantial one, built of granite and brick, finished in the most thorough manner, and after the most modern fashion. The front portion is 43 x 83 feet, two stories and basement. The rear part—the gymnasium—is of equal height, 40 x 60, with the bowling alleys outside of that. The first floor contains a large reception room, parlor, reading rooms, game room, boys' room, and office room for the general secretary. In combination with other features the broad, granite steps and generous open doorway form an attractive entrance and give the building an imposing appearance.

On the second floor are located the lecture-room, ladies' tea-room, committee and class-rooms, and over the gymnasium twelve attractive dormitory rooms for young men.

The basement contains the gymnasium, bowling alleys, swimming pool, nearly 500 separate lockers, and the heating apparatus. The swimming pool is 16 x 30 feet in size, and is supplied with hot and cold water. A series of shower and spray baths completes this arrangement. The gymnasium occupies the basement and first story of the rear building, and is fully equipped and first-class in all respects.

This Association was formed and is maintained expressly for young men. It aims to benefit them in every possible way,—physically, mentally, morally, spiritually. It is not a church, and

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 170 years old, and its history is therefore a history of youth. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a nation from its infancy to its maturity. The second fact is that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is one of the largest in the world. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a nation from its infancy to its maturity. The third fact is that the United States is a free nation. It is a nation of free men, and its history is therefore a history of freedom. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a nation from its infancy to its maturity.

The fourth fact is that the United States is a democratic nation. It is a nation of free men, and its history is therefore a history of freedom. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a nation from its infancy to its maturity. The fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of laws. It is a nation of free men, and its history is therefore a history of freedom. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a nation from its infancy to its maturity. The sixth fact is that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation of free men, and its history is therefore a history of freedom. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a nation from its infancy to its maturity.

The seventh fact is that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation of free men, and its history is therefore a history of freedom. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a nation from its infancy to its maturity. The eighth fact is that the United States is a nation of justice. It is a nation of free men, and its history is therefore a history of freedom. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a nation from its infancy to its maturity. The ninth fact is that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a nation of free men, and its history is therefore a history of freedom. This is a great advantage, for it allows us to see the development of a nation from its infancy to its maturity.

does not propose to do the work of the churches, but its purpose is to aid all the churches in lifting up young men, and preparing them for Christian life and usefulness.

It is not to be supported entirely by the churches or the church members. It is expected that such will do their share as they do in all good work, but the Association is for the town of Hyde Park, the whole town, the town officers, the business men, the fathers and the mothers and all classes. The young men of to-day will be the leaders and managers of to-morrow.

Careful estimates have been made of the cost of carrying on the work vigorously, and of the receipts therefor. These estimates have been made in the light of experience of similar Associations in other places, and the directors are convinced that the ordinary means usually employed in such cases—memberships, gymnasium fees, rent of dormitories, sustaining memberships, and ordinary donations and subscriptions—will be sufficient, year by year, to defray the necessary expenses.

At the present time there are over five hundred members in all the departments. More than two hundred men pay \$10.00 a year each, more than two hundred others, seniors and juniors, are women, and pay \$5.00 a year each.

When the building was completed the ladies, one society after another, the boys, and the young men, all went to work with a will to do their utmost for its equipment.

The Current Events club nobly undertook to furnish the gymnasium complete, and right royally they accomplished their purpose. They raised something over \$1300 for the purpose.

The Ladies' Auxiliary determined to buy the very best furniture for the spacious parlor, and that was accomplished at an expense of \$500 or more.

The Willing Helpers furnished complete the ladies' tea room at an expense of \$200. The boys of the Association undertook to pay for the bowling alleys and the lockers. The former has been paid by them at an expense of about \$500. The original lockers cost some \$700 and the additional number about \$500 more. The boys' job is not yet completed.

Mr. George B. Dowley was elected president of the Associ-

ation Dec. 22, 1894, and he has stood as standard-bearer ever since that date. Right royal service he has rendered through all these years. To him, more than to any one else, is due the present successful outlook of the Association. Through good report and in discouraging times, he has labored persistently and wisely, with a fixed determination that the Association should not fail. He now has the satisfaction of witnessing the great success of the undertaking. Few know, however, what a laborious and often apparently thankless task has been his during all these years.

OFFICERS FOR YEAR 1902-3.

GEORGE B. DOWLEY, *President*.
 REV. S. G. BABCOCK, *Vice President*.
 J. A. CARLISLE, *Treasurer*.
 W. F. BARTHOLOMEW, *Clerk*.
 A. G. FOGG, *General Secretary*.

DIRECTORS.

Term expires 1903.

C. G. NORRIS,
 E. W. BROWN,
 ROBERT GRAY,

F. W. DARLING.
 J. A. CARLISLE,
 GEO. B. DOWLEY.

Term expires 1904.

W. A. MOWRY,
 FRANK H. DEAN,
 E. E. BADGER,

J. J. RAFTER,
 REV. W. G. McDONALD,
 W. F. BARTHOLOMEW.

Term expires 1905.

JOHN S. McLEAN,
 DR. S. F. ELLIOTT,
 H. A. NORRIS,

REV. S. G. BABCOCK.
 REV. WM. F. DUSSEAUT,
 GILBERT BALKAM.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Officers for 1903.

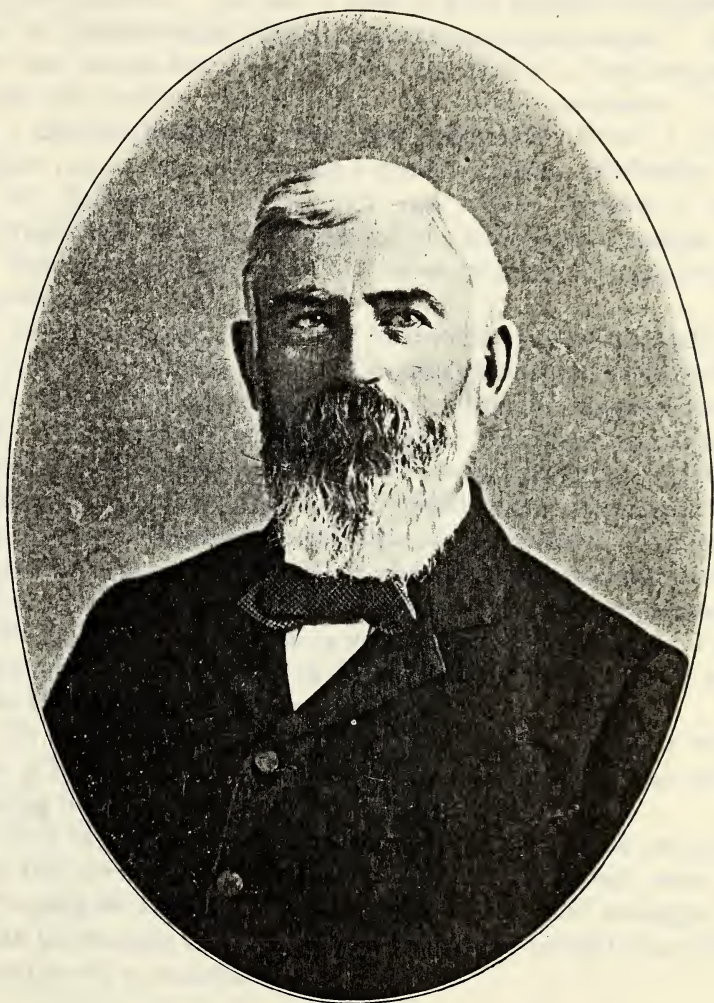
MRS. SAMUEL ALBEE, *President*.
 " GEO. B. DOWLEY, *Vice President*.
 " S. B. BALKAM, " "
 " FRANK RADFORD, " "
 " J. W. GRIFFIN, " "
 " GEO. A. LONG, " "
 " C. U. MEIGGS, " "
 " W. J. MACDONALD, " "
 " FRANK H. DEAN, *Secretary*.
 " K. W. DODGE, *Treasurer*.

Stephen Brewer Balkam.

William A. Mowry.

BY the demise of Stephen B. Balkam, Hyde Park lost one of its most honored citizens, and the Historical Society one of its most useful members. Mr. Balkam was a native of Maine, that State which has furnished to the old Bay State and to the nation so many men of high character and great deeds. His birthplace was Robbinston, a town in Washington County, at the very southeastern corner of the Dirigo State. He was born Oct. 4, 1842. He died at his home in Hyde Park on Saturday, Feb. 23, 1901. He had passed a busy and a successful life.

At the early age of seventeen he entered the employ of George Harris & Company of Columbia Falls, where he remained about two years. He came to Boston in 1861, and accepted a position with William Pope & Sons, lumber merchants. On the 11th of May, 1868, he married Miss Alice B. Crandon of Columbia Falls, Me., and established his home in Jamaica Plain. In 1874 he commenced business in Hyde Park, managing it for the old firm, but three years later he bought out the entire plant and stock and began business in his own name. In 1882 the firm became S. B. Balkam & Co. He moved his family from Jamaica Plain to this town in 1874, and from that time till his death, for more than a quarter of a century, he was one of the foremost men of Hyde Park, trusted and honored by everybody. He was a public-spirited citizen, alive to every interest of the town. He was a member of the Board of Selectmen for eight years, between 1879 and 1893, and was chairman of the board two years. One who knew him well says of him, "As a public official he was conscientious, courteous and dignified; as a private citizen, simple and unassuming, and in all his relations he commanded in a marked degree the respect, confidence and esteem of



STEPHEN B. BALKAM



JOHN W. HARRIS

his fellow-citizens." He was a man of good, practical judgment, what Dr. Johnson called "large, round-about common-sense." For more than twenty-five years he was at the head of a large business in coal and lumber, always honest, and always successful. He was a devoted husband, a kind and affectionate father, a good neighbor, an upright citizen, and a genial Christian gentleman.

Mr. Balkam was an honored and faithful member of the Congregational Church. He served the church as a teacher in the Sunday-school, a deacon and a member of its prudential committee.

At the memorial service held in the church after his death, it was said, "Nor did he confine the manifestations of his Christian life to this church, nor circumscribe it within the limits of these walls. He carried the principles for which the church stands into all his daily life and associations. Whether in business or public relations, or the realm of personal friendship, the same characteristics of a loyal Christian manhood stood pre-eminent. The path of right once presenting itself to him, he never swerved to the right or to the left therefrom." He was prominent in the Masonic Fraternity, a Knight Templar, a vice president of the Hyde Park Historical Society, an officer in the Hyde Park Savings Bank and in the Hyde Park Co-operative Bank.

He was a lover of good music and his happiest moments were spent at his home with his family, indulging his fine musical taste, assisting in the singing or accompanying on the cello.

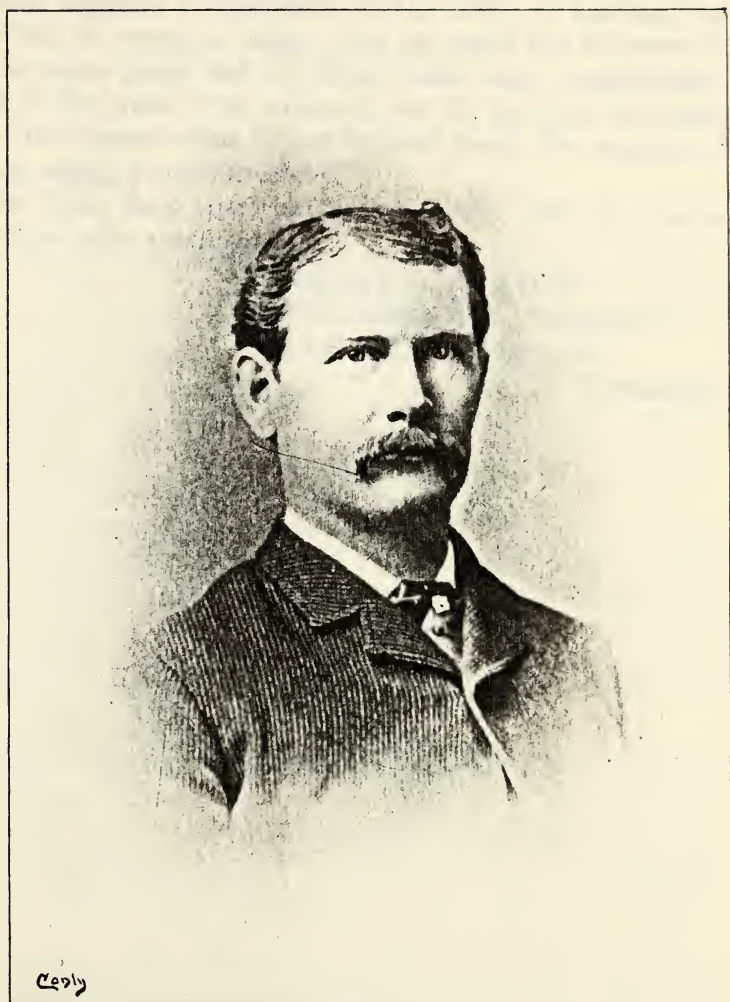
Such in brief was the character of Mr. Balkam, and such his life in this town. If an "honest man" be "the noblest work of God," surely we cannot fail to speak well of him, and we ought to cherish his memory as that of a marked man, an upright character, a model for all to imitate.

Memorial of John S. Bleakie.

Adopted by the Historical Society.

ON the twentieth day of May, 1902, occurred the death of John S. Bleakie, who for many years has been actively identified with the interests of this community. Although of late years his residence has been elsewhere, his connection with the woolen mills, water company, and savings bank, together with his extensive real estate holdings, has made this town a centre of his business activities. He was a son of the late John Bleakie, who was the pioneer in the weaving of fancy woolens in this country. He was born in Harwick, Roxburghshire, Scotland, Dec. 11, 1846, and came to this country as an infant in 1847. His father, who had made for himself a high reputation as an expert weaver and manufacturer, being engaged in Scotland to assume the supervision of the weaving department in the woolen mills located at Amesbury, Mass. The boyhood of John S. Bleakie was passed at Amesbury and Providence, in which latter place his school education was obtained. In 1862 he came with his father to Hyde Park, and entered the woolen mill, making himself thoroughly proficient in each process of manufacture until 1873, when he went to Sabattus, Maine, to start up the mills in that place, in connection with his brother, Robert. There the foundation was laid for the extensive manufacturing business in which he has been a large owner and prominent factor for nearly a third of a century.

During this time he has held a representative position among woolen manufacturers and has been recognized as a master in his profession. In his personality he was genial and companionable and his friendships of earlier days were retained and cherished until the last. His home life was ideal and his bereaved wife and children will sadly miss the loving husband and father, who has so



JOHN S. BLAIRIE



suddenly been taken from them. Although his health has been somewhat impaired of late years by the strain of business, his friends had no reason to believe that he would not be spared to them for many years, and his death came most unexpectedly. Cut off in the prime of his manhood, his life has been an object lesson; the success which he had attained being the sequence of industry, energy and perseverance.

The Hyde Park Historical Society places upon its records this tribute to his sterling worth.

HENRY S. BUNTON,
FREDERICK N. TIRRELL,
SAMUEL R. MOSELEY,

Committee.

Wallace Dean Lovell.

Charles G. Chick.

THE history of Hyde Park's Historical Society would be incomplete without a sketch of Wallace Dean Lovell, who served as its treasurer with great fidelity from its organization in 1887 till the date of his death, a period of twelve years.

The subject of this sketch was born in Osterville, Barnstable County, Mass., April 24, 1848. He was the son of Captain Austin Lovell and Sarah (Wing) Lovell. Captain Lovell was a seafaring man and held a captain's berth for forty years.

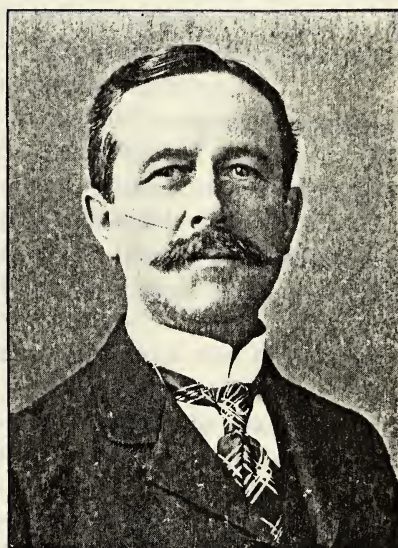
The son inherited from the father a love for salt-water sailing and whenever opportunity offered it was a great delight for him to obtain a sailboat with a company of intimate friends for his companions and "try his hand at the tiller." It was upon an occasion of this kind that his spirits were at their best. After completing his education in the schools of his native town he decided to seek employment in Boston.

His first engagement was in the counting-room of the shoe concern of S. S. Holton, Pearl street. Later he held a similar position with the firm of Harvey, Spaulding & Co., also shoe dealers. When this last-named firm dissolved Mr. Lovell became a partner with Mr. Spaulding, the firm name being Spaulding & Lovell.

On June 3, 1869, Mr. Lovell married Miss Sarah A. Porter of East Boston, and in 1871 he came to Hyde Park, where he built a house for his home on Sunnyside street, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. Robert Bleakie.

The results of his partnership venture not meeting his expectations, he withdrew from the firm and for several years engaged as an accountant with various Boston houses.

In 1885 he entered the Hyde Park office of Robert Bleakie



WALLACE D. LOVELL



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

& Co., and continued with this firm until 1895, when he resigned to accept the position of assistant treasurer of the Boston University, in which he served to the great acceptance of the trustees of that institution till the date of his death, Jan. 26, 1899.

Mr. Lovell's genial disposition and correct habits rapidly won for him a wide circle of social and business friends and as a result he rose rapidly in public esteem and confidence.

He was elected to the board of auditors of the town of Hyde Park in March, 1882, and annually thereafter till March, 1897, when he declined further election.

He served for several terms as financial reporter of the Hyde Park Lodge No. 437, Knights of Honor. For several years he served as one of the trustees of the Methodist Church in Hyde Park, and also rendered much valuable service as chairman of the music committee of the church. Wherever neatness and accuracy were needed either in records or accounts Mr. Lovell's services were sure to be in demand.

As has been said, when the Hyde Park Historical Society was organized in 1887, Mr. Lovell, being a member, was chosen treasurer, a position to which he was elected each year until his death. A fortunate selection for the society, as much of its early success can be credited to the courteous and careful administration of the treasurer's office. As treasurer he became, ex-officio, a member of the board of curators, and in both capacities he rendered faithful service. If a duty required effort or sacrifice of time he was always ready. This was true of him in general matters, and it can be said that in any cause engaging his interest he could be relied upon to do his best. Always prompt and accurate, his actions and statements were reliable.

Mr. Lovell was a person of pleasing manners and high character. There was always a charm in his presence and conversation that made him a welcome member of any party or society, and gained for him a wide circle of friends, both in Hyde Park and Boston.

In the autumn of 1898 he was stricken with a fatal disease, from which no medical or surgical skill could save him. His death was keenly felt by the community in which he had been so

prominent and so valuable a member ; and coming to him as it did in the prime of his life and when avenues of usefulness were opening before him added sadness to the event.

As a just tribute to him and to his memory the members of the Historical Society by contribution secured a fine portrait of Mr. Lovell, which was duly presented and now occupies a prominent place in the library room of the society. To those of us who knew and loved him for what he was his example is an inspiration to faithful endeavor and serves to impress the maxim, "that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

Benjamin F. Radford.

Memorial Tribute by the Historical Society.

IN the death of Mr. Benjamin F. Radford we are called upon to halt and think, for his passing away from our midst is not an everyday occurrence.

In losing him, we have lost a leader, and an original thinker. One whose life was always of that aggressive kind that is born of sincere conviction, and from an honest, earnest desire to better the community in which he lived.

He was not a man who opened his heart to every passer-by ; in fact, many times he would say things which would cut to the quick, but with true kindness he was ever ready to heal a wound that an unguarded word had made. Some considered him a rough diamond, but to those who knew him best he was a gem of the purest water, whose brilliance drew around him loving hearts that to-day think only of his true, sterling worth.

The early history of our town can hardly be written without the name of Benjamin F. Radford appearing upon its first pages. He was at that time in the full vigor of manhood, and his efforts were untiring in securing a charter for our town, and serving as one of its first selectmen.

The duties that fell to our first board of selectmen were of a kind to require more than ordinary ability.

A new government had to be organized on a firm foundation, and here Mr. Radford's abilities were pre-eminent.

The early start which the town received under the guiding hands of Mr. Radford and his associates, gave it a position that has built up a community vieing with any of our suburban towns.

When a savings bank appeared to be a necessity in our town, his influence and labor were given to its establishment, and he was for many years one of its vice-presidents and active

CHAPTER I

THE HISTORY OF THE

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trustees. When the demand for waterworks made it desirable that steps be taken towards securing them, he became one of the active associates who attended to the manifold duties and endless detail involved in their construction.

Much of the success of the water company is due to his giving freely the engineering ability with which nature had endowed him. His services here were keenly appreciated by those with whom he was associated.

But the principal monument he has left in Hyde Park is the American Tool & Machine Co.'s works.

The credit of planting this enterprise is entirely his own, and the happy homes that it helps to maintain are simply offshoots from earnest labors, in the interest of our town.

Much might be said as we linger and think of the past, but the following sentiment fairly expresses a thought which our close intimacy with the deceased inspires.

Give me a man whose kindly part
What e'er the clime from which he came,
Is faithful index of the heart;—
He needs no boon of wealth or fame.
To such a man, just meed I give,
Nor would I every action scan:—
Assured, that long as we may live,
We ne'er shall find a perfect man.

ROBERT BLEAKIE,
WILLIAM STUART,
HENRY S. BUNTON.

Albert G. Worden.

From the Records of the Society.

BY the death of our late member and fellow-citizen, Albert G. Worden, the Hyde Park Historical Society has lost an esteemed member, and our Town, a most public-spirited and kind-hearted citizen, who for thirteen years past has been one of its most honored and respected merchants. This society desires to place upon its records its appreciation of the qualities of mind and heart that have made him so universally respected and loved. It joins with all our citizens in the universal feeling of sorrow at his decease, but rejoices that the influence of his life in business, social and religious circles, and in the home, will live after him; and it extends to those bereft of the tender care of a husband and father its most sincere sympathy.

CHARLES F. JENNEY,
GEORGE E. WHITING,
EDWARD S. HATHAWAY.

Effect of Nitrate

on the Growth of Plants

It is well known that nitrate is an essential nutrient for plants. It is a source of nitrogen, which is a major component of amino acids and nucleic acids. Nitrate is also a source of energy for plants. It is oxidized to nitrite and then to nitric oxide, which is used in the synthesis of nitric acid. Nitric acid is a strong oxidizing agent and is used in the synthesis of many organic compounds. Nitrate is also a source of oxygen for plants. It is reduced to nitrite and then to nitric oxide, which is used in the synthesis of nitric acid. Nitric acid is a strong oxidizing agent and is used in the synthesis of many organic compounds. Nitrate is also a source of oxygen for plants. It is reduced to nitrite and then to nitric oxide, which is used in the synthesis of nitric acid. Nitric acid is a strong oxidizing agent and is used in the synthesis of many organic compounds.

Effect of Nitrate
on the Growth of Plants
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Editorial.

Local Historical Societies.

AMONG the favorable signs of the times must be reckoned the constantly increasing attention to the study of historical matters. If our path is upward and onward our feet must be guided by "the lamp of experience." It may not—and in most cases had better not—be our own experience. The great lessons of life are best learned by careful consideration of the accounts which have come down to us from the recent, more remote, and even the most distant past.

Advancing civilization, therefore, welcomes a rapidly increasing study of history. Indeed, this growing study is in a sense an indication of the forward movement of civilized life. The present age is distinguished by a more logically unfolding of the facts of the past and the rapid evolution of the science of history. History is not merely a chronological presentation of what has taken place in past years or past ages, but it is a logical statement of what has happened and that with due regard to cause and effect.

The history of no other country in the world is so interesting to an American or so valuable to the student as the history of our own land. In the far distant future, when the historian looks back upon the present age and the generations which have preceded it he will find the doings of to-day of greater worth than of any preceding period. This is owing to the rapid development in science, invention and thought, which has characterized our time.

It becomes a matter of the first importance, therefore, that we preserve for the generations to come concise and clear accounts of what goes on in the daily life of to-day. Hence it is that historical societies hold an important place among the organi-

zations of our day. These institutions are doing two things for the benefit of the coming time. 1. They collect and preserve in a reliable way the records of the past. 2. They set in order, also in a trustworthy manner what of importance is going on to-day. Nor is this value confined to the great national and state associations. The smaller and more restricted societies of cities and towns are doing a work of great value, both for our time and the generations which shall follow us. The men who now live, or have recently closed their active life, the deeds they have done, the discoveries, the inventions, the progress of the industrial arts, the improvement in matters of education, new buildings, libraries, reading rooms, hospitals, homes for children, and in short all matters relating to the onward movement of society and the progress of civilization should be written and preserved by those who come after us. These local historical societies come closer to the people, their business interests, their enjoyments, their progress than the broader and more general organizations can possibly do.

William McKinley.

By Charles Sturtevant, M. D.

We are walking in the shadow of an awful crime to-day;
This whole nation lifts its heart to God, while fervently we pray
That we may patiently endure this hateful sin and shame,
Which has struck our foremost citizen at the summit of his fame!

If an enemy had done this on a field of carnage red,
Or a known and hunted rebel with a price upon his head,
It would then have been a mystery to every loyal heart,
And a national affliction in which each would bear a part.

But when the best-beloved of this noble, western land
Left every sign of power and state to take the outstretched hand
Of the simplest and the greatest—of the rich and poor alike—
Oh what dastardly disloyalty at such a heart to strike!

We have brought this awful evil on ourselves, my fellow-men;
Let us pause, and well consider, lest it come about again,
Lest love of place, and thirst for power, and greed for sordid wealth
Shall undermine our Nation's life, and drain away her health.

For when Liberty grows License, and "free speech" sedition's yell
'Tis time for all true-hearted men to stop and ponder well,
And sweep with one great cleansing wave from all this broad domain,
With the besom of destruction, this foul and deadly stain!

From Alaska's untrod solitudes in grandeur cold and still,
To the sacred field of Concord, and the shaft of Bunker Hill,
From our farthest northern limit to the sunny, southern lands
Where new possessions wait us with open hearts and hands;

Where'er that sacred symbol floats, the old "red, white and blue,"
Men must and shall be in their hearts to that blest emblem true!
This is no haunt for traitors—no rallying-place for crime,
But our doors are open, and our hearts to true men all the time.

Oh, Columbia! Oh, my Country! sitting bowed with humbled head!
Scenes like these awaken memories of other loved and honored dead.

Thrice within a generation has the foul assassin's hand
Cast the shadow of a causeless crime o'er our beloved land!

It shall be so no longer! Oh! arise in all thy might;
Not in childish spite or temper, but with power that comes from right,
Break and crush this noisome parasite on the land of Freedom's birth,
Nor in mistaken kindness shield the off-scourings of the earth!

Strike with a might that shall appal each slinking anarchist
And grind e'en into atoms the man who dares resist!
All this people wait such action, and will fortify thy strength,
With thy new leader—brighter hopes—to nobler deeds at length!

HYDE PARK, Sept. 14, 1901.

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General Remarks

The following is a list of the principal
features of the system, which are
described in the accompanying
diagrams. The system is designed
to be used in a variety of
ways, and the following are the
principal features of the system.
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A Review of the Proceedings of the Society since 1892.

Fred. L. Johnson.

THE last issue of the Hyde Park Historical Record was dated January, 1893. This outline will take up the proceedings of the society at that point and bring the review down to the present year. It is not intended to give a detailed account of the society's meetings, but to present to the reader the main facts in its history, record its action on prominent questions, and give a clear idea of what it has accomplished in the last ten years. It is proper to remark here that the growth and condition of the library will be treated in a separate paper.

1893.

The regular annual meeting of the society was held Feb. 26, in Knights of Honor Hall, President Chick in the chair.

After the reading of the regular reports, the committee on nominations for officers for the ensuing year made its report as follows, and the candidates were duly elected :

President, CHARLES G. CHICK,
Recording Secretary, FRED. L. JOHNSON,
Treasurer, WALLACE D. LOVELL

Curators.

AMOS H. BRAINARD,
GEORGE L. RICHARDSON,
E. I. HUMPHREY,

ORIN T. GRAY,
EDMUND DAVIS,
J. KING KNIGHT,

CHARLES F. JENNEY.

Vice Presidents.

JAMES E. COTTER,
WILLIAM J. STUART,

ROBERT BLEAKIE,
J. B. BACHELDER,

WILLARD S. EVERETT,
F. W. TEWKSBURY,
E. J. HICKEY,
THEODORE D. WELD,
HENRY A. RICH,
J. D. McAVOY,
ISAAC BULLARD,
HENRY S. BUNTON,

PERLEY B. DAVIS,
STEPHEN B. BALKAM,
I. J. BROWN,
DAVID L. DAVIS,
DAVID HIGGINS,
DAVID PERKINS,
HENRY S. GREW,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

The lecturer for the evening was the Rev. Dr. H. F. Jenks of Canton, Mass., whose subject was "The Historic Origin of Popular Words and Sayings."

A committee to draft resolutions on the death of Mr. Sidney C. Putnam, one of our vice-presidents, and a valued and influential member of the society, was appointed by President Chick: Messrs. Henry S. Bunton, Edmund Davis, and William J. Stuart.

The society celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the town and held its regular quarterly meeting April 22d, 1893, in Waverly Hall. The exercises consisted of a reception and banquet. Lieutenant Governor Roger Wolcott was present to represent the State, Governor William E. Russell being unable to attend. The president of the society with Mrs. Chick, Lieutenant Governor Wolcott, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Humphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Bunton, received a company of about two hundred prominent citizens and their wives. After the banquet which followed, President Chick referred to Hyde Park's great growth in twenty-five years, and spoke of the pioneer work of its early citizens. Mr. E. I. Humphrey acted as toast-master. The list of speakers included Lieutenant Governor Wolcott, Mrs. Louise M. Wood of the school committee, Mr. Orin T. Gray, Mr. John J. Enneking, Hon. F. D. Ely, of Dedham, ex-Representative Wilbur H. Powers, Mr. James E. Cotter, Representative Frank W. Darling, Mr. Stephen B. Balkam, and Gen. Henry B. Carrington. Letters were received from Governor William E. Russell, Gen. E. F. Draper, Senator Henry C. Lodge, and Rev. Perley B. Davis.

Music was furnished throughout the evening by Dickinson's Orchestra, and the Æolian Quartette.

It was felt by all present that the society had carried out

successfully a most entertaining programme, and that the whole affair was very creditable to the officers and committee.

A special meeting of the society, May 2d, 1893, was devoted to a paper by Mr. Charles F. Jenney, entitled "A Readville Farm."

Mr. Jenney is thoroughly posted on the old farms and estates in the town limits and is a very interesting talker. His paper is a valuable contribution to the records of local history, and we hope to be allowed to print it in some future issue of the "Record."

1894.

The annual meeting of the society was held Jan. 18th, in the new rooms of the corporation in Plummer Block. The acquisition of these rooms is a great improvement over the old quarters in the Everett House, and gives the society a pleasant and commodious place in which to meet, a chance for the library to expand, more space to display our pictures and curios, and gives the public a better idea of the spirit and permanence of our organization.

President Chick opened the meeting with an address, and after the usual routine business, the officers of the society for the year 1894 were elected.

The only changes in the list were Warren F. McIntyre, and Henry B. Carrington elected curators, vice Edmund Davis and J. King Knight, retired; and Edmund Davis elected vice-president, vice Rev. Perley B. Davis, retired.

The lecturer for this meeting was Mr. W. H. Badlam of Dorchester, Mass., who told in a very graphic and interesting manner the history of the famous war vessels, "Kearsarge," and "Alabama," up to and including their final duel. Mr. Badlam was an officer on the Kearsarge and well acquainted with the facts of the fight.

Mr. Thomas Lawton and Mr. George W. Sanborn, both of Hyde Park, and Mr. John Stackpole, who were of the "Kearsarge" crew, were present at this meeting.

A flag of the "Kearsarge" was brought out by Mr. Badlam, and shown to those present. Thanks were voted to the lecturer.

On April 26th, 1894, there was held at the rooms of the society an "Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party."

Old-fashioned quilting frames were prepared with half-finished quilts, which were completed during the evening by the ladies and gentlemen present.

An old time choir led by Mr. E. S. Hathaway, furnished appropriate music, the accompaniments being played on the old melodeon loaned by Curator A. H. Brainard. Mr. S. B. Balkam assisted with his violoncello.

A poem by Curator E. I. Humphrey was read by Mrs. Louise M. Wood.

"Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party."

"Do you happen to remember, years and years and years ago,
In the bleak and dreary winter, when the ground was thick with snow;
How the country lads and lassies, hand in hand with hearts aglow,
How the village squire and lady, just discreetly, sweet and slow,
Used to walk beneath the starlight, through the country road and lane;
While the snow, so crisp and icy, gleamed and sparkled back again;
Do you catch the rustic's laughter, as you near the journey's end;
While the merriment grows swifter, and with sounds of music blend?
Do you hear the merry dancing to the fiddler's mad refrain;
Where the older and the younger looked love's story o'er again?
'T was 'Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party.' How the swift-winged evening flew,
Where the joyous of all ages in their spic and span and new
Met to join in merry-making; while the fire with ruddy glow
Went roaring up the chimney with songs of long ago.
The old ladies nimbly quilted—tongues and needles flying fast,
And the grandsires sat beside them; just to make the quilting last.
Gossip, anecdote, and story ran along each rushing thread;
Till the wonder-seeking stomach got miraculously fed.
In the kitchen, Copenhagen held the young folks on a rope;
Bashful beau and winsome creature trembled 'twixt their fear and hope.
There was many an awkward lover and many a bashful maid,
Who kept within the circle, till the forfeits all were paid,
Ezra chased the fair Priscilla, and John caught sweet Sarah Jane,
Mary Ann just feigned to struggle, so Joe should kiss again;
While demure and plain Amanda dangled fingers on the string;
Hoping that some quiet fellow would best lead her to the ring.
In the kitchen and the parlor, on the stairs and through the hall,
Through the broad, capacious chambers came the merry, joyous call
Of old and youthful voices, commingling, as they sped,
Into every nook and corner, where the tide of blessing led.

The sound of jingling sleigh-bells, drifting through the icy air,
The star-besprinkled heavens and the crescent moon so fair
Typified the household pleasure and the bright and sparkling eyes
Till the heaven of life was brighter than the shining from the skies.
The later days have brought us more of fashion and display;
Just a trifle more of glitter to illumine life's rough way;
But I question if we're wiser, or have found more heart delight
Than 'Aunt Dinah's Quilting Party' gave us on that winter's night."

Miss Gertrude Beebe, Miss S. A. Teel, and Miss Plummer gave readings. From 6.30 to 8 o'clock an old-fashioned supper was served in A. O. H. Hall; and at the close of the exercises an auction was held and the quilts were sold to the highest bidder. Mr. S. B. Balkam and Mr. Charles G. Chick secured them.

Many were dressed in old costumes, which were genuine relics of the old days, and this feature of the affair lent a variety and interest to the scene which was very appropriate.

Mr. Robert H. Vivian presented to the society a piece of a window frame from the old North Church of Boston.

The following were elected to membership:

Miss JENNIE S. HAMMOND,
Miss HELEN A. PERRY,
MRS. I. H. WHITING,
MR. J. R. CORTHELL,
MR. S. T. ELLIOTT,
MR JOHN G. RAY,
MR. T. A. SWEET.

All of Hyde Park.

A meeting of the society was held Dec. 13, 1894, with an attendance of about thirty people. President Chick in his opening remarks referred to the loss of the society in the death of Mr. B. F. Radford, and Mr. A. G. Worden. Committees on resolutions were appointed as follows:

On death of Mr. B. F. Radford, Messrs. Robert Bleakie, W. J. Stuart, Henry S. Bunton.

On death of Mr. A. G. Worden: Messrs. Charles F. Jenney, Geo. E. Whiting, Edward S. Hathaway.

Mrs. M. E. Warren donated a portrait of Mr. Daniel Warren, one of the earliest residents of the town.

The lecturer for the evening was the Rev. Henry F. Jenks of Canton, Mass., who read a very interesting paper on "The Early Colonial Governors of Massachusetts." A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Jenks for his interesting paper.

1895.

The annual meeting for the election of officers was held Jan. 22, 1895, with an attendance of about forty members and their friends.

After opening remarks by President Chick a committee was appointed to draft resolutions on the death of Col. J. B. Bachelder, a vice-president of the society, and a man of national fame, as the designer of the well-known picture of the battle of Gettysburg. The chair appointed Gen. Henry B. Carrington, Messrs. John J. Enneking, and George M. Harding.

The committee on resolutions on the death of Mr. Benj. F. Radford presented their report, which was accepted, and directed to be spread upon the records, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

The same action was taken with the report presented by the committee on the death of Mr. A. G. Worden.

The election of officers resulted in only two changes from last year's list.

Mr. George M. Harding was elected curator, vice Gen. Henry B. Carrington resigned, and Mr. John J. Enneking was elected vice-president, vice Col. J. B. Bachelder deceased. Mr. E. S. Hathaway made a donation of books, pamphlets and pictures to the society. The following were elected to membership:

MR. GEORGE S. CABOT,
MR. EMMONS M. CUNDALL,
MR. J. B. STEPHENS,
GEN. T. H. DUNHAM.

All of Hyde Park.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and its history is therefore a history of youth. This youthfulness is reflected in its political institutions, which are still in the process of development. The second fact is that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is growing rapidly. This growth is a source of strength, but it also presents many problems. The third fact is that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different peoples, each with its own customs and traditions. This diversity is a source of richness, but it also creates challenges.

The fourth fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It has been built by people from many different parts of the world. This immigration has been a source of vitality, but it has also led to conflicts and tensions. The fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of ideas. It is a place where new ideas are often born, and where they are often put to the test. This is a source of innovation, but it also leads to controversy.

The sixth fact is that the United States is a nation of power. It is a superpower, and it has the ability to shape the world. This power is a source of influence, but it also creates responsibilities. The seventh fact is that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a place where people often find a better life, and where they often find a better future. This hope is a source of inspiration, but it also creates expectations.

The eighth fact is that the United States is a nation of change. It is a place where things are always changing, and where the future is always uncertain. This change is a source of dynamism, but it also creates uncertainty. The ninth fact is that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a place where people often enjoy more freedom than in other parts of the world. This freedom is a source of pride, but it also creates challenges.

The tenth fact is that the United States is a nation of opportunity. It is a place where people often find more opportunities than in other parts of the world. This opportunity is a source of optimism, but it also creates competition. The eleventh fact is that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a place where people often achieve more progress than in other parts of the world. This progress is a source of achievement, but it also creates challenges.

The twelfth fact is that the United States is a nation of diversity. It is a place where people often find more diversity than in other parts of the world. This diversity is a source of richness, but it also creates challenges. The thirteenth fact is that the United States is a nation of innovation. It is a place where people often achieve more innovation than in other parts of the world. This innovation is a source of progress, but it also creates challenges.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
 BY JAMES M. SMITH
 NEW YORK: THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
 1910

General T. H. Dunham, the lecturer for the evening, gave a highly interesting review of his experiences in the civil war. A vote of thanks to Gen. Dunham was passed.

This record will be continued in the next number of the Review.

A Sketch of the Historical Society.

By Charles G. Chick, Esq., President of the Society.

THE Hyde Park Historical Society was formed March 15, 1887, as the result of a call signed by Theodore D. Weld, Robert Bleakie, Charles F. Jenney, Edmund Davis and Henry A. Rich. At the first meeting Amos H. Brainard was elected president, and Vice-Presidents Henry Grew, Theodore D. Weld, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., Robert Bleakie, David L. Davis, William J. Stuart, Henry A. Rich, David Higgins, James E. Cotter, Amos Webster, Sidney C. Putnam, Perley B. Davis, Benjamin F. Radford, Hobart M. Cable, Francis W. Tewksbury, James D. McAvoy, John B. Bachelder, Henry B. Carrington, David Perkins, and Fred. T. Hassam ; treasurer, Wallace D. Lovell ; recording secretary, Henry B. Humphrey ; corresponding secretary, Charles F. Jenney ; curators, the president, treasurer, and secretaries, ex-officiis ; Edmund Davis, Henry B. Miner, Charles G. Chick, David C. Marr, Orin F. Gray, and Henry S. Bunton. A constitution was adopted, defining the objects of the society.

For about three years the Society existed as an association, and gave annually one social and literary entertainment of high character. In this way it invited the attention of the people and secured many members. In 1890 Mr. Brainard declined further election as President. Charles G. Chick was elected, and has since held that office. April 14, 1890, a charter was obtained and a small room was rented in the Everett House, and furnished by the members. Through the efforts of Corresponding Secretary, Charles F. Jenney, many Historical and Genealogical books and pamphlets were collected and arranged in cases, and the room was formally opened about May of that year.

When once begun the progress of the real work of the

Society was rapid. At the end of three years the room had become inadequate for the purposes of the Society and new and larger quarters were demanded.

About this time Plummer's Block at the corner of West River street and Hyde Park avenue was building and the curators were able to secure two large rooms well arranged for the use of the Society. In December, 1893, the collections were removed, and here the work took on new life and continued to prosper. Additional cases were secured for books and were all soon filled.

The publication of two volumes of the Hyde Park Historical Record preserved much valuable matter and added to the efficiency and reputation of the organization both at home and abroad.

In 1893, the Society initiated the program for the proper celebration of the Town's twenty-fifth anniversary.

On Friday, April 21st, exercises of an interesting and appropriate character were held in the Public Schools, and were largely attended by our citizens.

Saturday, April 22, was begun with a salute by the Farrington Cannoneers. The day was substantially a holiday. In the evening a banquet was held in Waverly Hall, where two hundred and fifty of the leading citizens were present, Lieutenant Governor Wolcott being the special guest of the evening. The president of the society presided, and E. I. Humphrey acted as toast-master.

Lieutenant Governor Wolcott spoke for the Commonwealth; Hon. Frederick D. Ely, for Dedham; Mrs. Louise M. Wood, for the Public Schools; Wilbur H. Powers, for our guests; James E. Cotter, for the legal fraternity; Francis W. Darling, for Hyde Park; and Gen. H. B. Carrington, for the military power of the Republic. Letters were read from Governor Russell, Congressman Draper, and Rev. Perley B. Davis. Benjamin W. McKendry contributed a poem.

The lieutenant governor was received at the railroad station by Representative Darling, and escorted to the hall by the Hyde Park High School battalion.

On Sunday, the 23d, fitting services for the time were held in

all of the Churches. The commemoration was successful in every way and gained for the society much credit.

The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus was observed by a lecture in the Methodist Church, where, upon the Society's invitation, the Rev. William J. Heath spoke to a large audience in terms appropriate for the occasion.

The rooms in Plummer's Block were very unsafe and far from secure against fire, and as the value of the collections increased efforts were made to secure more substantial quarters.

In 1899 the Public Library Building was completed, and the Society was able to secure the use of Weld Hall for its work. The annual meeting of 1900 was held in that hall, although incomplete, and without furnishings. Books and other collections were in a chaotic condition about the room.

The Society greatly encouraged by the possession of this fine hall in a building almost fire-proof, immediately entered upon the task of equipping the room properly for its work. Members generously contributed about \$500, and suitable cases and other furnishings were soon in position. Under the supervision of Librarian General H. B. Carrington a list catalogue of all books and periodicals was made, portraits put in place, and the home of the Society became convenient, secure and attractive.

In April, 1900, the hall was opened to the public for the first time at the celebration of the Town's birthday.

Rev. Perley B. Davis, for twenty-five years pastor of the Congregational Church, gave the address of the evening. It was full of incidents connected with the early days of the Town and was enjoyed by a large audience, the hall being filled.

In October, 1900, Mr. Frank B. Rich, as executor of the will of Henry A. Rich, presented the Society with a large and valuable collection of photographs; newspaper clippings of interest to our people; programs, etc., all accurately catalogued and secured in a beautiful oak cabinet. At the same time a portrait of Henry A. Rich was presented by Mrs. Rich, his widow.

The exercises at this meeting were in the nature of a memorial to Mr. Rich, whose services in the interest of the society

had been untiring, and these donations from his estate were received with appropriate remarks from the officers, and accepted by vote of the Society. This collection is of immense value, as it places in our possession matter of great usefulness to the future historian, and inhabitants of our Town.

The work of the Society has been steady and well sustained. Much has been accomplished in the way of collecting an historical and genealogical library, that is and will be of great value to any who love antiquarian research.

Many portraits of prominent, leading citizens, in the events of the first decade of the Town's existence have been secured and find appropriate places in the Society's room. Resolutions drawn by competent members, sketching the lives and characters of those active in the shaping of the Town's affairs, have been placed among the archives of the Society, and in the study of them, future generations may learn of the men whose efforts have done much to build and establish our Town and bring it to its present thriving and prosperous condition.

Last spring the citizens in Town meeting assembled, gave evidence of their appreciation and interest in the work of the Society by unanimously voting to authorize the trustees of the Public Library to grant it the use of Weld Hall for a nominal rental.

This generous act of the Town will enable the Society to print and preserve its proceedings and other matters of value to the generations which shall come after us, and enable the future historian to know what manner of men have peopled and developed the Town of Hyde Park.

History of Stony Brook.

Address delivered by Mr. Geo. L. Richardson before the Society,
Thursday Evening, May 2, 1901.

THE history of Stony Brook in Boston and Hyde Park before the advent of civilized man would be soon told, I suppose. For ages the tides ebbcd and flowed through its lower part, which was then a broad estuary extending far up into Roxbury, sometimes flooding the marshes adjoining.

In 1851 the marsh and creek were partly filled in, leaving a narrow conduit for the brook. This filling in was the cause of much trouble and expense in after years. Above tide level, in Roxbury and Hyde Park, the brook and the low lands adjacent to it were subject to alternate flood and drought; but the waters found their way into the main channel and its tributaries much more slowly than now. Such, no doubt, was the regimen of Stony Brook in prehistoric times.

Stony Brook had a beginning, of course, like everything else. Some time since the age of ice we may presume that it began to acquire a permanent location with a permanent drainage area; possibly the upper part, as far as its first tributary, Muddy Pond brook, might have once drained into the Neponset river, 14 feet below, through where Cleveland street now is.

Stony Brook rises in a small swamp in the northwest part of the town of Hyde Park. From thence it flows in a southeasterly direction and then northeasterly through the town of Hyde Park into Boston; thence through Mt. Hope, Forest Hills, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury, and the Back Bay park pond into the Charles river. It has nine tributaries and its drainage area is about fourteen square miles or 8960 acres, of which 690 acres are or were meadows.

The eventful history of Stony Brook begins with the settlement of Boston. The growth of cities is accompanied by the alteration of large waterways and the disappearance of small ones, the functions of the latter being performed by street gutters and drains. Smelt Brook in Roxbury is an example of the latter. Its outlet was in the Back Bay, near that of Stony Brook. It once formed, in part, the boundary line between Boston and Roxbury, just south of Chickering's factory. It was also the boundary of some private estates; but it would be hard to find a trace of it now. Smelt Brook is mentioned in Drake's history of Roxbury as having disappeared.

About the first event affecting the regimen of Stony Brook was the construction of a dam for Waitt's mill in Roxbury. The following account is from Drake's history of Roxbury:

"Near the corner of Tremont and Roxbury streets, and making it quite a centre of business, there was from the earliest days a grist mill, the water from Stony Brook, which was dammed, furnishing the power. Here, in 1633, the first mill was built in Roxbury by Richard Dummer. For more than a century the Pierpont family were the proprietors, and as quite a settlement grew up around it the locality acquired the name of Pierpont's village. Early in the century it was known as Waitt's mill. Aaron Gay, father of the well-known stationer, used the mill for woolen manufacturing. Later, it was a morocco factory. These old buildings, together with the dam, were removed in 1870."

Mr. Samuel Dudley of Lexington says: "The old Waitt mill and house were sold to Mr. Richard White, who was the last proprietor of the mill. The dam was taken away when the car stables were built about 1858. The building that Roesslee used to make lager beer in, in 1855, was Mr. Gay's old wool factory."

I saw the mill pond myself in 1860—what was left of it. I think there was no dam at that time. The gate house, constructed in 1888, and which in its turn has been removed, was about five hundred feet above the site of Waitt's mill dam, and about seven hundred feet above the Tremont street crossing of the Providence railroad. Above this point in the valley of Stony Brook there were

corn fields and gardens, prior to the year 1634. The cultivation and draining of the lands, the removal of trees and bushes hastened the flow of surface water, increasing the rate at which the water reached the brook, causing it to overflow its banks at certain seasons.

In 1816, Mr. Seaver, father of Jacob W. Seaver of Forest Hills, built a dam across Stony Brook, a little below where Forest Hills station now is, or a little below Morton street—then called Scarton lane—and near the Norfolk and Bristol turnpike, now Washington street. The dam was only three feet high and was constructed, not for power, but to raise the water for use in Mr. Seaver's tannery adjoining.

There was a mill pond at the junction of Stony Brook and its first tributary, Muddy Pond brook. It is shown on a plan of land made by Mather Withington in 1822. The dam was probably a little above where Beaver street now is. Mr. Edmund Baker said that the meadow or bed of the former pond was afterwards used for cutting peat. Peat was used for fuel about 1840. This meadow is now included in the Stony Brook reservation.

Across the first tributary of Stony Brook, six hundred feet from Muddy pond, and on the boundary line between Boston and Hyde Park, there was a dam evidently intended to raise the water in Muddy pond or to control the discharge of water therefrom. The late Henry Grew was the last owner of the land enclosing the outlet of Muddy pond. If I remember right, he said that the Boston Belting Company once wanted to buy this land to control the outlet of the pond, but he refused to sell, thinking that the pond might be needed some time as a water supply. Muddy pond is about one hundred and thirty feet above mean sea level, the Neponset river forty, and the Hyde Park reservoir two hundred and fifty-four. The Boston Belting Company's works are on the corner of Elmwood and Park streets, near Tremont, in Roxbury, on the original channel of Stony Brook, upon which the company have a legal claim.

The outlet of Stony Brook in the Back Bay was originally

subject to the ebb and flow of the tides, as they came up Charles river. In 1821 the Back Bay was enclosed as a mill pond by the Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation. This mill pond or full basin received and retained the waters of the incoming tide as well as those of Stony Brook, Muddy river and Smelt brook until they found their way through tide-mills into the receiving basin or empty basin and from thence at low tide into the Charles river. The full basin is now the Back Bay park pond and fens, and the flow of Stony Brook is there regulated by gates. The receiving basin has been filled in and built over.

King's Handbook of Boston says: "The mill dam extends across the western bay and is about 1 1-2 miles long and 70 feet wide. It originally enclosed about 600 acres of flats, over which the tide flowed from 7 to 10 feet deep. A partition dam divided this enclosure and formed, by the aid of flood and ebb gates, a full and a receiving basin, thereby exerting a vast hydraulic power for the propulsion of machinery. The cross dam also formed a fine avenue from the mill dam into Roxbury."

In 1859 I saw six of those tide mills in operation; a saw mill, spike foundry and grist mill, belonging to the Boston Water Power Co.; two mills belonging to the Boston Hemp Co., and a grist mill belonging to the Boston Iron Co. One of these mills was still standing in 1890, on the corner of Parker and Haviland streets. It is now used as a tenement house.

F. L. Hassam of Hyde Park says: "The Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation was chartered in 1814. The Milldam, or Western avenue, was commenced in 1818 by Uriah Cotting and was finished in 1822. Col. Loammi Baldwin, a well-known engineer, had the honor of finishing the work and making the mill-dam a success. He built the dam four feet higher than any tidal mark existed at that time. Still it was not too high, as the great easterly gale of 1851 covered it."

The Memorial history of Boston contains a summary of Back Bay history, including the transfer of business from the original Boston and Roxbury Mill Corporation to the Boston Water

Power Co. in 1832 ; their conversion into land companies in 1852 ; the filling in of the lands on sanitary grounds and the final division of the land between the state, the city of Boston and the Water Power Co.

The Boston and Providence railroad was incorporated in 1831, and laid out across the water basins of the Water Power Co. and thence up through the valley of Stony Brook, crossing that brook four times. New streets were being built across it, acting to some extent as dams.

Thus far we have seen Stony Brook dealt with by private parties and corporations. Since 1850 it has been subject to municipal action at public expense. The towns of Roxbury and West Roxbury and the city of Boston have dealt with it in turn, but not concurrently until the annexation of the former to Boston. The work done in Roxbury filling in the creek tended to check and the improvement in West Roxbury in 1884 to hasten its flow. The upper portion of the brook was widened, straightened and deepened and the lower part was confined to a narrow conduit.

The first considerable freshet which occurred after the improvement of the upper channel came in February, 1886. Rain began to fall at 7.45 a. m. on the 10th and continued falling till 2.45 p. m. of the 13th.

The total precipitation as deduced from the records taken in the vicinity was 5.86 inches, to which must be added about two inches for melted snow and ice. The new channel proved entirely inadequate for removing this amount of water, and all the meadows about the main and tributary streams were flooded, in some cases up to six or more feet in depth. The water entered 191 dwellings and other buildings, most of them being within the limits of West Roxbury. About 500 cubic feet of water a second flowed through the Pyncheon street culverts in Roxbury. This was much more than the covered channel below Elmwood street was able to care for. . . . The water, therefore, rose and overflowed about sixty-three acres of low territory in the vicinity of and below Elmwood street, flooding yards, buildings and streets. The inspector of

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buildings reported that 1437 buildings in this district, occupied by 3090 families, were affected. The Boston papers had views of people floating on rafts near Madison square, half a mile from the brook, in Stony Brook water, some of it coming from Hyde Park.

A commission was appointed by Hugh O'Brien, mayor of Boston, "to examine the whole subject and see if a plan can be devised for preventing such floods in the future." The commissioners, Messrs. Francis, Clark and Hershell, civil engineers, made their report July 27, 1886. It is contained in City Document 159-1886, and is entitled "Prevention of Floods in the valley of Stony Brook." This report is partly historical, states the causes of floods and provides a remedy, with estimates of cost. It contains a map of the watershed of Stony Brook, also much technical and scientific matter. The commissioners recommended:

1. To prevent floods in Roxbury . . . we recommend the construction of a new channel . . . from a point 700 feet above the Tremont street crossing of the Boston & Providence railroad to the pond of the Back Bay park. . . . We estimate the cost of this section of the conduit to be about \$593,880.

2. Whenever it shall be decided to do away with the danger of flooding in West Roxbury, we recommend that the lower section of conduit just mentioned be extended up to the junction of Bussey park brook, above Forest Hills station. . . . We estimate its cost (excluding land damages) to be about \$1,319,851. Above the point indicated the new channel may be continued to the Hyde Park line . . . at an estimated cost of \$575,475.

3. At some time in the distant future, should West Roxbury be solidly built up . . . we recommend that a conduit, chiefly in tunnel, be built from the confluence of the main stream and the Franklin park branch . . . to Neponset river. This we estimate will cost, at present prices, about \$1,000,000."

Cost of lower conduit,	\$ 593,880
Extension to Bussey Park brook,	1,319,851
Extension to Hyde Park line,	575,475
Diversion to Neponset river,	1,000,000

\$3,489,206

The first recommendation of the commission—for preventing floods in Roxbury—was carried out. That conduit was constructed between October, 1887, and December, 1888. It diverged from the brook at a point 700 feet south of Roxbury crossing, at the Stony Brook gate house, and thence went north, partly through solid rock, to the Back Bay park. Where it diverged from the original brook, at the Stony Brook gate house, there was a drop of twelve feet, but the waters continued to follow the old channel at first, only overflowing into the new conduit in times of freshets. The Boston Belting Co., whose works are on the old channel, required the water. Henry H. Carter gives a full description of this work in the *Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies*, Vol. XI., No. 10, with illustrations. It is also illustrated in City Document 81-1888, and in 36-1892.

Mr. Carter says the cost of this conduit in Roxbury was \$650,000, and that the previous municipal expenditure had been \$406,900 since 1884.

According to the *Boston Transcript* of Sept. 22, 1900, the cost of subsequent improvements above the Roxbury conduit from 1887 to 1900 has been half a million.

Cost of conduit (Carter)	\$650 000
Expenditure of above conduit, previous to flood	
(Carter)	406,000
From 1887 to 1900, above Roxbury conduit	
(<i>Transcript</i>)	500,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,556,000

These three amounts make over a million and a half already expended from 1884 to 1900.

Now to see what Stony Brook will have cost first and last when the recommendations of the commission are all carried out, we will go back to their estimate of work to be done subsequent to 1886, which was \$3,489,206. Add to that Mr. Carter's statement of actual cost previous to flood in West Roxbury, \$406,000 and we have :

The first of these is the fact that the population of the State has increased from 1,000,000 in 1800 to 4,000,000 in 1850. This increase has been the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the following: First, the increase in the number of immigrants from foreign countries, particularly from Ireland and Germany. Second, the increase in the number of children born in the State. Third, the decrease in the number of deaths. The increase in the number of immigrants from foreign countries is the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the following: First, the increase in the number of immigrants from Ireland, which has been the result of the potato famine. Second, the increase in the number of immigrants from Germany, which has been the result of the political and religious persecutions in that country. Third, the increase in the number of immigrants from other foreign countries, particularly from France, Italy, and Sweden.

The increase in the number of children born in the State is the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the following: First, the increase in the number of marriages. Second, the increase in the number of children born to each couple. Third, the decrease in the number of children who die in infancy.

The decrease in the number of deaths is the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the following: First, the increase in the number of people who live to an advanced age. Second, the decrease in the number of deaths from disease. Third, the decrease in the number of deaths from accidents.

These are the principal causes of the increase in the population of the State. It will be seen that the increase in the number of immigrants from foreign countries is the most important cause. This is the result of a number of causes, the most important of which are the following: First, the increase in the number of immigrants from Ireland, which has been the result of the potato famine. Second, the increase in the number of immigrants from Germany, which has been the result of the political and religious persecutions in that country. Third, the increase in the number of immigrants from other foreign countries, particularly from France, Italy, and Sweden.

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Whole estimate of commission,	.	.	\$3,489,209
Carter statement, before the freshet,	.	.	406,000
			<hr/>
			\$3,895,206

The damages due to freshet in Roxbury are not included in this amount. There may be some West Roxbury and Hyde Park damages included in Carter's statement. Neither do we know the expense of walling in the brook in Roxbury in 1851, nor the cost of diverting the brook in 1865. If we knew what these items were we should add them to the sum already obtained, which is \$3,895,206.

Damages for the flood of 1886 were paid to the Real Estate & Building Co., the Metropolitan Land Co., the People's Land Co., and the Clifton Manufacturing Company in Hyde Park, and the city having finally lowered the brook as far as the Hyde Park line, the land companies continued the grade to Clarendon Hills, lowering the brook between two and three feet by 1896.

The Boston *Herald* of Dec. 23, 1897, said that the board of health had called attention to the unsanitary condition of the Back Bay pond on account of an old sewer that discharged into it. This "old sewer" is nothing else than the original covered way of Stony Brook, still kept open by law for the use of the Boston Belting Company. It is perhaps used as a sewer below their works. The water flowing through this old channel is not Stony Brook water now, but aqueduct water. All Stony Brook water now flows through the new conduit at a lower grade. I believe the city furnishes aqueduct water for the Boston Belting Co.

If the improvements of Stony Brook were all to do over again with our present lights, its story would doubtless be very different. It would be a Metropolitan scheme. Instead of treating it as a nuisance and contesting its right of way, and finally conducting it through solid rock, it would have been given plenty of room. Perhaps it would have been enclosed in a parkway from Dedham to Charles river.

We live and learn, not only as individuals, but as communities and nations. History is our teacher. The function of historical societies is to preserve a record of the present that it may be of use in the future.

The Trescott Family of Dorchester and Milton.

Charles F. Jenney.

ON the twenty-eighth day of March, 1901, the town of Hyde Park voted to build a new school house in the East River Street neighborhood, and appointed a committee consisting of Edward I. Humphrey, Charles G. Chick, Samuel T. Elliott, Frank O. Draper, and John G. Ray, to procure plans and estimates and investigate as to a site for the same. On the twenty-seventh day of May, 1901, the committee reported. Seventeen thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of land and the erection of a building. The same committee was appointed to have charge of the construction of the building, with the exception that the name of James F. Pring was substituted for that of Charles G. Chick, Mr. Chick being moderator of the meeting and not desiring to serve upon the committee. On the eighteenth day of October, 1902, the School Committee voted that the school should be called the "Trescott School." The use of the building was commenced on the twenty-seventh day of the same month, the school being formally opened by singing by the scholars, and appropriate remarks by Fred J. Hutchinson of the School Committee, who also raised the American flag over the building.

As the name is not now, and has not been for many years, represented in the territory now comprising Hyde Park, it is timely to gather together what is known concerning the family and in particular its connection with our own territory.

William Trescott, the first of the name in Dorchester, was not one of the original settlers of the town. He was admitted a freeman May 10, 1643; was a constable in 1657-1659, and performed the duties of a collector of taxes. In 1659, a warrant was

given him by the selectmen to gather together of those "Pa.ents and Maisters that send their children ore servants to the free scole those sums that are in his list." In 1665, he was one of a committee to lay out a cartway between Milton and Squantum. He was a tithing-man in 1679, and again in 1683 and 1685.

In 1672, he became a tenant of the ministerial lands in Milton, belonging to the town of Dorchester, and situated on the scutherly side of the Neponset river, on both sides of the Brush Hill Road. between Mattapan and the Smith Road. In 1676, he had a house, on these lands, near the Brush Hill Road, and in 1677 he sought an abatement of his rent for 1675 and 1676, because of the troubles of the war, "whereby he deserted his place at Brush Hill," and the town authorized the selectmen to take such action as they saw fit in the matter. In 1681, he was discharged from his lease and the town paid him five pounds and released him from unpaid rent of twenty-two pounds, as a consideration for the transfer to it of his buildings upon the land, and also authorized him to take therefrom twenty cords of wood.

The entry in Sewall's Diary, December 17, 1685, "One Trescot, an ancient woman of Dorchester, riding over the Neck, Tide being high her Horse drowned and she hardly saved: question whether she may live or not," undoubtedly refers to Elizabeth, wife of William Trescott. The good lady, however, survived the incident nearly fourteen years.

John Trescott, the first of the family to reside in what is now Hyde Park, was born in Dorchester, October 21, 1651. He took the oath of allegiance in April, 1679, and was admitted a freeman, February 7, 1683. He served in King Philip's war, but his service was of but short duration. May 15, 1677, he was granted liberty to get clapboards from the common swamp; in February, 1678, he was authorized to take a load or two of shingles, or bolts to make so many; and in November of the same year, he was granted "libertie to get 4 or 5 load of timber out of the comons towards the building him a dwelling-hous." In June, 1679, he was permitted to take more clapboards. These entries point to 1679 as

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the year of the completion of his house. In 1684 he was granted a small piece of land, at the west end of his house, upon which he had already placed his shop.

Where was this house situated? A map of the common land known as the "Five Hundred Acres," copies of which are still extant, shows the original grants in this locality*. One of these is to Daniel Elder, and includes a narrow strip between the street and the river, just where the paper mill now stands, and a part of his land was also on the opposite side of the street, where now stands what is sometimes called the paper mill block.

The grant to Elder was made in 1673, and in 1687, when its bounds were settled, one line began at a rock before John Trescott's door. This locates the Trescott residence on the westerly side of River street, about opposite where the old Sumner house stood.

Trescott acquired considerable land in this vicinity. He owned many other lots besides those herein referred to. In 1686, he purchased of Gov. William Stoughton, twenty-five acres on the northerly corner of River street and Wood avenue, and also twenty-five acres on Clapboard Hill, extending from Stony Brook to the Roxbury line. Until recent years, Wood avenue was known as Back street. The second parcel is now a part of the Grew estate, and is situated a short distance northerly of where West street now is. In 1698, he purchased the original grant to Daniel Elder, and had granted to him by the town, between seven and eight acres on River street, adjoining the land he bought of Gov. Stoughton, and about forty acres on Back street, in the rear of the land purchased of Elder, and of his original grant. The bounds of his farm as established under these purchases and grants, can readily be pointed out on the ground. The new Trescott School is not situated on land at any time in the ownership of the Trescott family, and is located on Rosemont street, about three hun-

*George L. Richardson, one of the curators of this Society, has copied this plan for it. It will probably be reproduced in connection with an article on the Five Hundred Acres.

dred feet northeasterly from the smaller parcel granted to John Trescott by Dorchester, in 1698.

He was a carpenter. In 1677, the town paid him five shillings for a coffin. In 1684 he was one of the tithing-men, and the same year he had a grant of a mill privilege on the Neponset river. As the mill built was the first in what is now Hyde Park, the action of the town is given at length.

" March : 11 : 84 at a generall towne meeting at the Request of John Trescote for liberty to set vp a saw mill there was a Committee Chosen to Veiw the place and it was left to them to determine as they se Cause p'uided he take in none as partners with him that are not inhabitants of this towne : the Committee Chosen was Capt. Capen, Mr. Mather and Henery Leadbetter : who were allso to veiw the land that he did Request for: by the Riuer side for to accomadate that worke : and to determine aboute it : "

The report of the Committee was as follows :

" Dor : 15 : march : 83-4 : wee whose names are subscribed being appointed by the towne of dorchester to veiw a place vpon Naponset Riuer aboue the house of Daniel Eldars at the little Island in the Riuer to set a sawmill vpon ; with aboute : 40 : Rod in length by the Riuer side to make a trench for the water of the Riuer to come to the mill and aboute halfe an acre of land against the Island to lay theire timber vpon : wee see no Cause to deny there Request p'uided theire damme be not so high as to preiudis the mills below by stoping the water aboue : and vpon Condisson the person petitioneng goe on with the designe to Erect a saw mill vpon these Condissoins wee grant theire Request as iudging it not preiudiciall to the towne."

The grant to Daniel Elder has been already located, and it fixes the location of the mill privilege as just above the present paper mill dam. It is worthy of note that, when the water of the river is drawn down, the little island appears. The writer was so informed by Miss Helen L. Crane, now deceased, who for many years lived in the old Sumner house.

The mill was actually built. In 1685, Trescott deeded to

John Breck an eighth of the saw mill "which the said Triskit lately buelt in dorchester nigh Daniell Elders vpon neponset riuer, with the eight part of all yron work as well as timber with dams, Boomes, floome." This deed is not recorded but is given as above in Vol. II N. E. Hist. & Gen. Register, page 257. In the partition of Gov. Stoughton's estate, in 1704, there is included his interest in a new saw mill erected in Dorchester by John Trescott. The deed to Breck clearly establishes that Trescott built at once under the grant of 1684. It is not certain how long the mill was in operation, probably not many years. It is not mentioned in any other Trescott deeds that have been found, nor in the probate of any Trescott estate.

Trescott afterwards built a saw mill on Stony Brook near where the brook crosses Beaver street. The pond, formed by overflowing the meadows above, was referred to as the Saw Mill Pond in 1733, and the will of Benjamin Merrifield, made in 1744, refers to this mill as the "*Old Saw Mill*." This mill seems not to have been long used. In 1754, the meadow is referred to as the "meadow or meadow bottom where was heretofore the pond called the Saw Mill Pond." In 1761, a deed of land in this vicinity bounds on the "Saw Mill Pond." It is not known when this mill was discontinued, but it certainly was considerably over an hundred years ago.

In 1694, John Trescott entered into a contract with the town of Dorchester, through its selectmen, to build for it a new school house. According to the agreement, it was to be twenty feet in length, and nineteen feet in width, with ground and chamber floors, one pair of stairs, and a chimney, boarded within and out, filled between the studs, clapboarded, and roof shingled. It was to be completed on or before September 29, 1694, and for his compensation the builder was to receive the glass, lock and key, hooks and hinges of the old school house, and twenty-two pounds current money of New England, on or before January 1, 1695. This building was erected on Meeting House Hill in Dorchester, and the smooth face of a large rock made the principal part of the north end

and formed the back of the fireplace. The History of Dorchester, (1859) says that, according to tradition, it was on what is now Winter street, and that the large perpendicular rock still remains.

Trescott abandoned his first residence and built the house shown on the accompanying engraving, on the twenty-five acre lot that he had purchased of Gov. Stoughton in 1686. Nothing has been found tending to show even approximately the time when he erected the new house. It was probably prior to 1732, for early in that year he conveyed his land, fifty acres in all, on the southerly corner of River and Back streets, to his son Zachariah, and the deed contains no mention of any buildings. This is not conclusive, but the custom was more uniform in those days than it is now, to mention in conveyances the existence of buildings. Zachariah evidently built upon this lot. A mortgage given by him in December, 1733, refers to a dwelling house thereon, and when in 1739 he sold the same parcel to Capt. John Homans, described in the deed as a "mariner," the deed refers to "the mansion house" thereon.

John Trescott, in 1739, conveyed to his son, John Trescott, Jr., his land on the northerly corner of River and Back streets, together with his dwelling house and barn thereon. The deed recites that he had become blind. He died January 22, 1741, in his ninety-first year.

The most distinguished member of the family was Lemuel Trescott, who probably was born at the old homestead, near the northerly corner of River and Back streets. A sketch of his life, by the present writer, under the title of "A Revolutionary Hero," may be found in the Hyde Park Historical Record, Vol. I, page 59, and still another in William H. Kilby's History of Eastport and Passamaquoddy. The town of Trescott, Maine, is named for him. The following, quoted from James M. Bugbee's Memorials of the Society of the Cincinnati (Boston, 1890) gives the principal events of his career, but additional information may be found in the sketches above referred to.

"He served his time with Hopestill Capen, a carpenter in

Boston, and was orderly-sergeant of Captain Joseph Pierce's Co. of Boston 'Grenadiers,' and with Lieut. Henry (afterward Gen.) Knox, brought it to a high degree of proficiency. He was Capt. in Jonathan Brewer's regiment at Bunker Hill; was commanding major of Henry Jackson's (16th) regiment, 20 May, 1788, and served through the war with the reputation of an excellent disciplinarian, and an active and vigilant officer. On 3 Oct. 1781, he with 100 men crossed the Sound to Long Island, surprised Fort Slongo, and brought off its garrison with a quantity of arms, ammunition, clothing, etc. He commanded a battalion of light infantry under Lafayette, enjoyed the confidence of Washington, and was an upright, humane and patriotic man. In 1783 he was in Brooks' regiment; appointed major 2d U. S. infantry, 4 March; resigned 28 Dec. 1791; appointed colonel of infantry, 9 April, 1812, declined; Collector U. S. Revenue for Machias, Me., 1808-11, and of Passamaquoddy, Me., 1812-18."

As we have seen, John Trescott, in 1739, conveyed his dwelling house to his son John. On the death of the son, in 1767, he devised his real estate to his sons, John and Ebenezer. In 1789, John conveyed his undivided half of this real estate to his brother Ebenezer, who owned and occupied it until his death in 1805. In 1806, dower was assigned to his widow, Deborah Trescott, in the dwelling house, and about sixteen acres of land on the corner of the two streets before mentioned. His son Ebenezer purchased the interest of the other heirs in the parts of the homestead not included in the widow's dower, and in 1820 the same became the property of Joseph Morton. In 1838, Morton conveyed a part of the land acquired by him, adjoining River street, to Sargent Blake. The heirs of said Morton still own the rear part of the land. The dower lot, including the dwelling house, was occupied by William Trescott, son of the last named Ebenezer, who acquired all the interests of the other heirs therein, except one-seventh. After his death, in 1824, it was sold (1826) by administrator's sale to Edmund Baker of Dorchester, who three years later acquired the outstanding undivided interest therein. While Baker owned

the house, it was occupied at various times by tenants until he sold it to Franklin Stone. For its description, and sketch of its last occupants, see the articles by Miss Elma A. Stone, daughter of said Franklin Stone, printed herewith. The house was never occupied after Mr. Stone sold it, and was taken down in 1871.

The following genealogical notes may serve as a basis for further investigations.

1. William Trescott, died in Dorchester, Sept. 11, 1699, aged 84 years, 8 months. He married in Dorchester, Elizabeth, daughter of George Dyer. She died July 31, 1699. See sketch of his life hereinbefore given. According to Savage (Genealogical Dictionary) his wife was aged 74 at the time of her death. If this is correct, she would have been only 60 years of age when she met with her accident on Boston Neck, and Sewall would hardly have been justified in describing her as an "ancient woman."

Children of William and Elizabeth, born in Dorchester :

2. i. Samuel, b. Nov. 4, 1646.
 ii. Mary, b. April 23, 1649 ; m. Oct. 6, 1685, John Hemenway, and lived in Roxbury.
3. iii. John, b. Oct. 21, 1651.
 iv. Patience, b. May 7, 1653 ; m. Jan. 1, 1685, Noah Beman of Dorchester.
 v. Abigail, b. Nov. 5, 1656 ; m. (1) March 2, 1681-2, Amiel Weeks, b. Sept. 15, 1652, s. of Amiel and Elizabeth ; m. (2) Jeremiah Rogers of Salem.
 vi. Martha, b. Jan. 8, 1661, m. (1) Feb. 24, 1681, Jacob Hewins of Dorchester ; m. (2) Henry Adams of Boston.
 vii. Sarah, b. Sept. 13, 1662 ; m. Ebenezer Mawdesley, or Moseley, of Dorchester.
 viii. Elizabeth, b. June 24, 1665 (probably did not survive her father. She did not join in a deed from his heirs made very soon after his death.)
4. ix. Joseph, bapt. July 19, 1668.
2. Samuel Trescott, (William), a farmer, was born in Dorchester, Nov. 4, 1646 ; took the oath of allegiance in April, 1679 ; died in Milton, July 30, 1730 ; dismissed from church in Dorchester to church in Milton, Aug. 7, 1687 ; joined the church in Milton, Aug. 21, 1687 ; married Margaret — who died March 19, 1742, in her 89th year. He served in King Philip's war, but his service was short. His residence was in Milton on the east side of the Brush Hill road, opposite the driveway to the Robbins place ; traces of his cellar still remain ; and his well near by is in use. " Samuel

Trescott, born Nov. 4, 1646, is by God's Mercy an active man in feb. 1728-9."—*Dorchester Church Records*. He was interested in a grist mill on the Neponset River, at Mattapan, in 1710.

Children of Samuel and Margaret, born in Dorchester, except the last five, who were born in Milton:

- i. Dyer, bapt. in Dorchester with his brothers Samuel, Jeremiah and Ebenezer, and sister Elizabeth, Aug. 27, 1682. No subsequent reference to him is found. He probably died before his father.
- ii. Samuel, b. April 27, 1675; probably died before his father.
- iii. Jeremiah, b. Oct. 6, 1676; d. Oct. 16, 1697, in Milton.
- iv. Abiah, b. Oct. 31, 1678; d. Feb. 20, 1679, in Dorchester.
5. v. Ebenezer, b. April 20, 1680.
- vi. Elizabeth, b. Jan. 19, 1682.
- vii. Sarah, b. March 5, 1683; m. May 8, 1729, Ichabod Maxfield, of Dorchester.
- viii. Abiah, b. Feb. 3, 1684; d. Feb. 11, 1691, in Milton.
- ix. Ezekiel, bapt. Aug. 1, 1686; probably died before his father.
- x. Jehosaphat, b. March 14, 1689-90, d. May 24, 1729, in Milton.
- xi. Reform, b. Dec. 24, 1694; m. (1) Jan. 12, 1716, Benjamin Jewett of Ipswich; m. (2) prior to July, 1734, Nathaniel Knowlton of Ipswich.
- xii. Hope, d. Feb. 2, 1698, in Milton, age unknown.
- xiii. Hannah, b. March 27, 1698; m. Feb. 8, 1716, Samuel Tapley, or Toppliff, of Dorchester.
- xiv. Abigail, d. Feb. 24, 1710, in Milton, age unknown.

In addition to the foregoing, Savage (*Genealogical Dictionary*) says that Samuel had also Thankful, b. Feb. 22, 1680-1, who probably died soon. I am unable to find any evidence as to this child. Samuel's will, dated April 20, 1730, mentions only wife Margaret, daughters Elizabeth, Sarah, Reform, and Hannah, and son Ebenezer.

3. John Trescott (William) was born in Dorchester, Oct. 21, 1651. He married Rebecca ———. He died Jan. 22, 1742, in his 91st year. His wife died Aug. 1, 1741, in her 90th year. See sketch of his life, *ante*.

Children of John and Rebecca, born in Dorchester:

- i. William, b. Feb. 1, 1679; d. Sept. 28, 1679, in Dorchester.
6. ii. William, b. July 18, 1680.
7. iii. Zachariah, b. May 12, 1682.
- iv. Rebecca, b. Oct. 24, 1684; d. Oct. 21, 1711, in Dorchester.
8. v. John, b. March 30, 1687.
- vi. Sarah, joined Milton church with her sister Rebecca, June 4, 1710; m. May 7, 1711, William Field of Dorchester.
- vii. Mary, b. March 17, 1691-2; m. Dec. 24, 1712, Timothy Crehore of Milton. See A. F. Crehore's *Crehore's Family*, (1887), page 10.

viii. Elizabeth, b. May 22, 1694, d. Oct. 6, 1735, in Dorchester.

4. Joseph Trescott (William) was baptized July 19, 1668, in Dorchester; married Miriam ——. He was a drummer in Capt. John Withington's Company in the unfortunate expedition to Canada, in 1690. Out of 75 in this company, 47 never returned, most of them supposed to have been lost at sea. The Dorchester Church Records state: "Joseph & Meriam ye Children of Joseph & Merriam Trescot baptized ye 25 October 1691 ther mother owned ye Covenant & ther father went to Canada and not returned." In 1735, the General Court granted to the survivors of that expedition, and to the heirs of those who were lost, a township in Worcester County, then known as Dorchester Canada, but now the town of Ashburnham. Joseph Trescott's right in this township was the property of his son Joseph.

Children of Joseph and Miriam, born in Dorchester:

9.
 - i. Joseph, b. March 21, 1688-9.
 - ii. Miriam, b. Feb. 19, 1691; d. March 24, 1698-9, in Dorchester.
5. Ebenezer Trescott (Samuel, William) was born in Dorchester, April 20, 1680. He removed to Mansfield, Conn., and married there Feb. 12, 1713, Bridget ——. She died June 5, 1744.

Children of Ebenezer and Bridget, born in Mansfield, Conn.:

 - i. Abiel, b. Jan. 13, 1714; m. April 17, 1738, in Mansfield, William Smith.
 - ii. Samuel, b. Aug. 31, 1715.
 - iii. Bridget, b. May 14, 1717.
 - iv. Hannah, b. April 27, 1719.
 - v. Margaret, b. April 18, 1721; m. Nov. 5, 1738, in Mansfield, John Balch.
 - vi. Ebenezer, b. Feb. 11, 1723.
10.
 - vii. Jeremiah, b. April 24, 1725.
 - viii. Experience, b. Dec. 4, 1727.
 - ix. Dorothy, b. June 28, 1730 (Dimock's Mansfield Records give the birth as June 28, 1731, and the bapt. as Aug. 9, 1730.)
 - x. Mehitable, b. Dec. 11, 1732.
6. William Trescott (John, William,) was born in Dorchester, July 18, 1680; married Mehitable ——. Administration was granted on his estate July 15, 1728, to his son-in-law, Benjamin Davis. His wife died Oct. 2, 1727. The probate papers give his occupation as millwright, but in deeds his occupation is given as carpenter. In 1722, he lived near what is now West street, Hyde Park, and westerly of Stony Brook, where he had land as early as 1708.

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Children of William and Mehitable, born in Dorchester :

- i. Patience, b. Oct. 26, 1706; d. May 9, 1707, in Dorchester.
 - ii. Mehitable, b. April 8, 1708; m. April 5, 1726, Benjamin Davis of Dorchester.
 - iii. William, b. Aug. 8, 1709; d. Dec. 29, 1709, in Dorchester.
 - iv. Charity, b. Oct. 8, 1710.
 - v. Samuel, b. June 19, 1712; d. Oct. 28, 1713, in Dorchester.
 - vi. Rebecca, b. Sept. 26, 1713; d. Nov. 26, 1717, in Dorchester.
7. Zachariah Trescott (John, William) was born in Dorchester May 12, 1682. He was a carpenter. He lived from about 1708 to about 1733 in Boston, and afterwards removed to Dorchester and lived on River street, Hyde Park, about opposite the paper mill. He sold this property Oct. 30, 1739, to John Homans of Boston, "Mariner," and it was leased back to him for term of three years. He moved away before 1750, as the property was then occupied by a Mr. Ellis. Nothing definite has been found as to what became of him or his family. He married Jan. 19, 1709, Mary, widow of Bernard Jenkinson and daughter of Ephraim Savage. He died prior to 1767. In that year a deed bounds on land formerly of Zachariah Trescott, deceased.

Child of Zachariah and Mary, born in Boston :

- i. Savage, b. Feb. 22, 1717; int. m. Jan. 5, 1749, with Mary Merritt; Probably removed to Connecticut. See vol. ix. coll. Conn. His. Soc.
8. John Trescott (John, William) was born in Dorchester March 30, 1687, probably within limits of Hyde Park and at his father's residence opposite the paper mill. He lived in the old Trescott house on easterly side of Back street; married April 5, 1722, Sarah, daughter of Elder Samuel Topliff. He died April 27, 1767. She died April 17, 1784, in her 86th year.

Children of John and Sarah, born in Dorchester :

- i. Patience, b. March 20, 1723; m. Feb. 1, 1743, William, son of Joshua and Mary (Cooke) Seaver, of Dorchester; d. March 15, 1799.
11. ii. John, b. Sept. 25, 1724.
- iii. Rebecca, b. Aug. 25, 1728; d. Aug. 4, 1747, in Dorchester.
- iv. Samuel, b. Sept. 13, 1730; d. Sept. 17, 1747, in Dorchester.
12. v. Ebenezer, b. Dec. 21, 1732.
- vi. Sarah, b. Feb. 2, 1736; m. Sept. 2, 1755, John Gulliver of Milton. d. Oct. 1, 1799, in Milton.
- vii. Waitstill, b. April 11, 1738; d. Sept. 19, 1823, in Milton. She was a "tailoress."
- viii. William, b. Nov. 15, 1740; d. Jan. 7, 1758, in Dorchester.

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9. Joseph Trescott (Joseph, William) was born in Dorchester March 21, 1689; married (1) Jan. 20, 1714, Joanna or Johanna, daughter of Thomas Lyon. She died March 19, 1715-6 in Dorchester. He married (2) Feb. 19, 1719, in Roxbury, Abigail Bugbee. She died March 1, 1760. He died Feb. 24, 1760. (According to the probate records, Feb. 22, 1760.) He was a weaver. His will, dated Feb. 23, 1760, mentions his sons Joseph and Jonathan, and daughters Mary, Abigail, Johanna, Elizabeth and Miriam, all as unmarried.

Children of Joseph and Joanna, born in Dorchester :

- i. Joseph, b. Jan. 24, 1715; d. March 29, 1715, in Dorchester.
- ii. Joanna, b. March 12, 1715-6; d. April 1, 1716, in Dorchester.

Children of Joseph and Abigail, born in Dorchester :

- iii. Mary, b. Feb. 14, 1720.
 - iv. Abigail, b. Oct. 17, 1721.
 - v. Silence, bapt. June 23, 1723.
 - vi. Joseph, b. April 6, 1724; d. Nov. 15, 1728, in Dorchester.
 - vii. Joanna, b. July 4, 1726.
 - viii. Elizabeth, b. March 12, 1728; d. March —, 1773, in Dorchester.
 - ix. Miriam, b. April 21, 1731; d. March 24, 1799.
 - 13. x. Joseph, b. Sept. 26, 1733.
 - 14. xi. Jonathan, b. Jan. 16, 1736.
10. Jeremiah Trescott (Ebenezer, Samuel, William) was born April 24, 1725, in Mansfield, Conn.; married June 2, 1748, in Needham, Mass., Abigail Hunting.

Children of Jeremiah and Abigail, born in said Mansfield :

- i. Jeremiah, b. April 4, 1749.
 - ii. Solomon, b. April 6, 1752.
 - iii. Daniel, b. Feb. 10, 1754; d. June 5, 1762.
 - iv. Hemertae (dau.), b. May 6, 1756.
 - v. Experience (son), b. Dec. 5, 1757.
 - vi. Abigail, b. April 22, 1760.
 - vii. Hopestill, b. July 28, 1762.
 - viii. Israel, b. July 9, 1764.
11. John Trescott (John, John, William) was born in Dorchester, Sept. 25, 1724; married Sept. 7, 1749, Sarah, dau. of Elisha and Rachel (Carle) Davenport; died April 28, 1804, in Dorchester. His wife died Nov. 7 or 8, 1798, in Milton. He resided in early life and again in later years, in the part of Dorchester now Hyde Park. He conveyed his interest in the property on the corner of River and Back streets to his brother Ebenezer in 1789, and in 1798 his said brother conveyed to him about 15 acres of land on both sides of River street near West street, on which there

was a house and barn on the westerly side of the street. He lived there at the time of his death. About 1751 he resided in Milton and is described as a "victualler." In 1789 he was of Dorchester and described as "yeoman."

Children of John and Sarah, i. and ii. born in Dorchester, and iii. and iv. born in Milton :

- i. Samuel, b. Oct. 29, 1749.
 - ii. Lemuel, b. March 23, 1751; d. Lubec, Me., Aug. 10, 1826; m. (1) ———, who d. July 14, 1804, aged 50; m. (2) Rebecca ———, who d. Lubec, Me., April 21, 1836. He left no issue. See sketch of his life, *ante*.
 - iii. Rebecca, b. Sept. 27, 1753.
 - iv. Sarah, b. Dec. 12, 1755; d. Nov. 8, 1792, in Dorchester.
12. Ebenezer Trescott (John, John, William) was born Dec. 21, 1732, in Dorchester; married (1) Jan. 10, 1759, Tabitha Hastings of Dedham; she died March 14, 1775; married (2) June 19, 1777, Deborah Bent of Roxbury; died September, 1805. His wife was alive in 1823. He lived on the old homestead, corner of River and Back streets.

Children of Ebenezer and Tabitha, born in Dorchester :

- i. William, b. June 11, 1759; d. before April, 1781.
 - ii. John, b. Feb. 24, 1761; m. Phebe———; lived in Wrentham, Mass., and removed to Willington, Conn., before May, 1806. He was a baker. The Willington records give no births, marriages or deaths of the name.
 - iii. Mary, b. July 24, 1763; d. Feb. 1, 1786, in Dorchester.
 - iv. Betsey, b. Oct. 29, 1767; m. Oliver Farrington, and lived in Wrentham, Mass.
 - v. Sarah, b. Aug. 27, 1772; d. Feb. 27, 1773.
- Children of Ebenezer and Deborah, born in Dorchester :
15. vi. Ebenezer, b. Jan. 21, 1778.
 - vii. Lemuel, b. May 21, 1779; m. May 18, 1809, in Boston, Caroline Lewis; resided in Boston; was admr. of his father's estate.
 16. viii. William, b. April 8, 1781.
 17. ix. Elijah, b. March 21, 1783.
 - x. Sally, b. Dec. 21, 1786; m. April 28, 1807, William Fox of Dorchester. He d. Dec. 24, 1820, aged 39. She was alive in 1844.
13. Joseph Trescott (Joseph, Samuel, William) was born in Dorchester Sept. 26, 1733; married June 3, 1762, in Dorchester, Mary, dau. of Preserved and Martha (Harrington) Baker, b. June 25, 1740. He died Oct. 22, 1775, in Dorchester; and she died in the same place, Oct. 19, 1809. He was a cordwainer.

Child of Joseph and Mary, born in Dorchester :

- i. Mary, b. March 9, 1764; m. Nov. 18, 1788, Isaac, s. of Isaac and Maria (Davenport) Fenno, of Dorchester.

14. Jonathan Trescott (Joseph, Samuel, William) was born Jan. 16, 1736, in Dorchester, m. Sarah —; d. in Dorchester, Sept. 19, 1800. His wife died Nov. 10, 1800. His will, dated April 10, 1789, mentions his wife Sarah and daughters Sarah and Lydia. It was not filed in the probate office until April 12, 1900, and has never been proved.

Children of Jonathan and Sarah, born in Dorchester :

- i. James Trott, b. Sept. 1, 1762; d. March 11, 1773, in Dorchester.
 - ii. Sarah, b. Dec. 9, 1766; m. April 7, 1791, Samuel Payson, Jr.; d. May 16, 1797, in Dorchester.
 - iii. Samuel, b. Aug. 19, 1771; d. Nov. 26, 1772, in Dorchester.
 - iv. Lydia, b. Sept. 22, 1778; m. Samuel Payson, Jr., April 11, 1799; d. Sept. 13, 1811, in Dorchester.
15. Ebenezer Trescott (Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester Jan. 21, 1778; married Dec. 14, 1806, in Dorchester, Jerusha Bent; died May 21, 1850, in Boston. His widow died in Boston June 3, 1854, aged 74 y. 10 m. 16 d. He was in business in Boston in company with his brother Lemuel, 1807-1809, as dealer in W. I. Goods; resided in Boston the latter year; returned to Dorchester, but again took up his residence in Boston; was a constable of Boston 1826-1850, and at the time of his death a Crier in the Courts.

Children of Ebenezer and Jerusha, born in Dorchester :

- i. Caroline Jerusha, b. October, 1807.
 - ii. Helen (Ellen) Maria, b. April 10, 1813; m. Feb. 6, 1832, Zibeon Southard, of Boston.
 - iii. Emeline Frances, b. July 17, 1815; d. May 5, 1874, in Boston, unmarried.
 - iv. Sarah Elizabeth, bapt. Dec. 16, 1819; d. Oct. 24, 1873, in Boston, unmarried.
 - v. George Henry, b. Dec. 28, 1820; d. May 19, 1849, in Boston.
 - vi. Eliza Waitstill (See will of Waitstill Trescott of Milton, 1823.)
16. William Trescott (Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester, April 8, 1781; married Dec. 14, 1809, Lois, dau. of Richard and Sarah Hall; d. Dec. 17, 1824. His widow died Oct. 2, 1855, aged 71 y. 4 m. 22 d. The probate papers of estate of Lois Trescott recite that William was the only heir.

Children of William and Lois, born in Dorchester :

18. i. William, b. March 16, 1811.
- ii. Mary Tolman, b. June 13, 1813; d. Jan. 8, 1829, in Dorchester.

Stationer's Master, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the above matter.

I have been instructed to advise you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. [Signature]

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17. Elijah Trescott (Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester March 21, 1783; married April 19, 1810, Nancy, daughter of Reuben and Catharine Guild of Dedham; died Dec. 18, 1859, in Dedham. Administration was granted on the estate of his widow, April 21, 1866. He resided in Dorchester, Dedham, and Boston.

Children of Elijah and Nancy, i. and ii. born in Dorchester, iii. probably born in Dedham:

19. i. Elijah, b. April 7, 1811.
 ii. Reuben Guild, b. Aug. 22, 1815; d. in Dedham April 26, 1844, aged 29, and unmarried.
 iii. Nancy Catherine, b. Jan. 18, 1822; bapt. in Dedham March 13, 1832; m. int. March 7, 1845, with Holly K. Pope of Boston.

18. William Trescott (William, Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester, March 16, 1811; married Aug. 1, 1839, Mary (Maria) Hinckley of Milton. He died in Sharon, Mass., March 5, 1880. His wife died in Sharon, March 10, 1868, aged 50 y. 5 m. 2 d. He was a cabinet maker.

Children of William and Maria, i. to iv. born in Dorchester, v to viii. born in Sharon:

- i. ———, d. March 25, 1840, in Dorchester.
 ii. Mary Tolman, b. Oct. 8, 1843; d. Jan. 1, 1875, unmarried, in Somerville.
 iii. William Elijah, b. March 16, 1846; d. Nov. 23, 1864, in Sharon.
 iv. Lois, b. 1849; m. Nov. 25, 1890, Daniel J. Wood, in East Bridgewater, Mass.
 v. Charles Hinckley, b. Sept. 10, 1850; was living in Baltimore, Md., in 1880.
 vi. Grace Simmons, b. Feb. 21, 1853; d. April 30, 1867, in Sharon.
 vii. Reuben Henry, b. June 27, 1855; d. April 6, 1874, in Sharon.
 viii. James Augustus, b. Jan. 14, 1858; d. July 19, 1873, in Sharon.

19. Elijah (Elijah, Ebenezer, John, John, William) was born in Dorchester, March 11, 1811, according to the family Bible, but according to the town records April 7, 1811; married in Roxbury, Dec. 3, 1835, Hannah Atwood; died March 9, 1875, in Boston (Roxbury). His wife was born in Wellfleet, Mass., October 1812, and died in Boston, Oct. 28, 1899. He was for a long time in the retail shoe business in Boston. His home was for many years in Roxbury. Sometime between 1837 and 1842 he resided in Columbus, O. Mrs. John W. Griffin of Hyde Park has his christening robe, embroidered by his mother, and other articles of interest relating to this branch of the Trescott family.

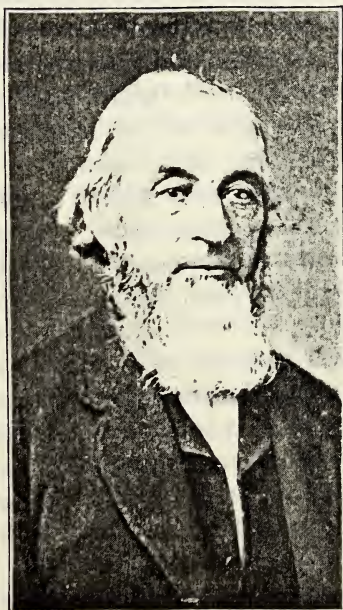
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Children of Elijah and Hannah :

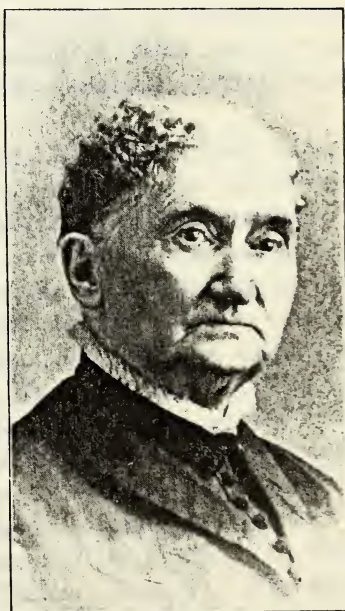
- i. Almena Augusta, b. in Roxbury, July 10, 1837; d. Jan. 12, 1841, in Dedham.
- ii. Catherine Whiting, b. Nov. 9, 1839, in Columbus, O.; d. July 12 1841, in Columbus.
- iii. Edward Whiting, b. Aug. 27, 1843, in Roxbury; m. April 25, 1883 in N. Y. City, Eliza Hamel Fosdick, widow; d. July 6, 1896, in N. Y. City, without issue. He was in Lawrence, Kan., in the early days of its history; served in the 44th Mass. Volunteers, and travelled abroad extensively. In the latter part of his life he was in the dry goods business in N. Y. City.



THE TRESCOTT HOUSE
(Taken in 1871)



FRANKLIN STONE
(Taken in 1871)



MARY A. (GRISWOLD) STONE
(Taken in 1891)



THE HOUSE OF THE
FATHERS



THE FATHERS
OF THE NATION



THE FATHERS
OF THE NATION

Franklin Stone.

Elma A. Stone.

FRANKLIN STONE was born in Chesterfield, N. H., November 17, 1808, and died in Hyde Park, Mass., September 1, 1881.

He came of good New England ancestry, being a descendant in the seventh generation from Simon Stone, who in 1635 came from Boxted, England, to this country and settled on the bank of the Charles River, in Watertown, Mass., where he built a fine house, which stood till 1845, when it was destroyed by fire. His large estate included the present Cambridge Cemetery and a part of Mount Auburn, and a pear tree set out by him, in 1635, is still standing in the former, and bears fruit. Another ancestor, Simon Stone 3rd. was one of the original proprietors of Groton, Mass., and was awarded a tract of land in Templeton, Mass. for services in King Philip's War. Franklin Stone's grandfather, Peter Stone, served in the Revolutionary War.

Franklin was the youngest son of Joel and Sally (Snow) Stone, having three brothers and one sister; he was left without parents when very young and brought up in his grandfather's family. He came to Boston in 1825 and learned the box-making trade, and often spoke of having seen the cows pasturing on Boston Common, burdocks growing near the State House, and the very high tides washing across Boston Neck, it was so narrow, and he always called Tremont street, Tremont *Road*. Before the Boston and Albany R. R. was completed and the gravel trains were bringing in gravel, he with other young men, after their day's work was done, used to ride out to Newton on empty cars and then walk back to Boston, just for the fun of riding on the cars.

Later he worked in a stall in Faneuil Hall Market. In 1842, he married Mary A. Griswold of Bellows Falls, Vt. She was a descendant of the Griswolds of Chicopee Mass., and her grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier. Sometime previous to his marriage,

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he went to New York City and out as far as Niagara Falls, traveling through New York State over the Erie Canal, passing through Rochester, N. Y. about the time Sam Patch was making his famous leaps over the falls at that city. Mr. and Mrs. Stone made their home in Brookline, Mass., at the beginning of their married life, and from the windows of their house they could look across to Boston Common and see the drilling of the soldiers, nothing intervening to break the view.

They removed to Cambridge, Mass., and in 1847, to Dorchester, having bought the Trescott place in the western part of the town in 1845. Here he carried on the business of raising fruits and vegetables for the Boston market. He attended the Baptist church at East Dedham, and later, the Baptist church at Neponset, four miles from his home. When in September, 1858, the First Baptist church of Hyde Park was formed, Mr. and Mrs. Stone were constituent members, and always gave to it their loyal support. He had strong convictions of right and wrong, and held steadily to them, in spite of any opposition; he was keen, and quick-witted, always ready with an answer, correct in his estimate of people, helpful to any one in distress; he had an excellent memory of persons, places and facts, and delighted in reminiscences. In his politics, he was a Republican, and earlier belonged to the Whig party, and sympathized with the anti-slavery and temperance movements. He lived to see great changes in the development of a farming community into a growing town.

In 1871, he sold a part of the farm and moved to West Acton, Mass., where he lived nearly five years. Returning to Hyde Park he bought, in 1877, the estate at 16 Lincoln street and there he enjoyed the last years of his life, until his death at the age of seventy-two years and nine months.

His wife lived in quiet placid enjoyment, to the good old age of eighty-four years and seven months, when she passed away on October 23, 1901.

Of the four children born to them, the two sons died in infancy.

The Old Trescott House.

Elma A. Stone.

THE old Trescott place, in Dorchester, Mass., consisting of house, small barn and sixteen and one-half acres of land, at the corner of River street and Back street, now Wood avenue, was deeded on October 31, 1845, to Mr. Franklin Stone, of Cambridge, Mass., who came there with his family to live in February, 1847. The house was an unpainted, one-story building containing eight rooms, six on the lower floor and two chambers above, with one very large chimney, in the centre of the house and a cellar under most of the rooms.

The frame was of oak, and the timbers were sound till the house was taken down in 1871, and so hard and close-grained that it was almost impossible to drive a nail into one of them.

It faced south-east, and stood near Back street, and about twenty rods from, and looking towards River street, on the exact spot where now stands Mr. Junius Townsend's house. That part of Back street bordering the place was called "the lane."

The front door was in the middle of the house, and was of one solid piece of oak, with an iron latch and large lock, the key of which was five or six inches long. The entrance was over a large flat stone, for a door-step, through this doorway into a small entry, perhaps six feet long by four feet wide. A door opposite the front door opened upon the steep, winding stairway, which led to the chambers above. Turning to the left from the front door, we entered the parlor, a room about sixteen feet by eighteen, with two windows on the front, and one on the west side and a small closet under the stairs. There was a large fireplace which, in later years, was closed, in summer, by a frame, covered with paper

THE OLD CHURCH

By J. H. B. J.

The old church was a simple, unassuming building, built of rough-hewn stone, and with a steeply pitched roof. It was situated in a quiet, rural setting, surrounded by fields and trees. The interior was equally plain, with wooden pews and a simple altar. The church had a long history, and its walls were covered in the remains of old paintings and carvings. The people of the village had a deep devotion to the church, and it was a place of great importance to them.

The church was built in the thirteenth century, and it had been the center of the village ever since. It was a place of worship, a place of learning, and a place of community. The people of the village had a deep devotion to the church, and it was a place of great importance to them.

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The church was built in the thirteenth century, and it had been the center of the village ever since. It was a place of worship, a place of learning, and a place of community. The people of the village had a deep devotion to the church, and it was a place of great importance to them.

such as was on the walls of the room; this was removed when cool weather came and a fire was needed. The old brass andirons used here are still in existence. This papered frame was afterward replaced with a large piece of sheet iron, and a stove was set up, the stove-pipe passing through a hole cut in the sheet iron, and the smoke went through the fireplace up the chimney.

Over this fireplace was a long mantel, about six inches wide, and as much as five feet from the floor. Back of the parlor, opening out of it, was the best "bedroom," about eight feet square, with one window towards Back street. On the same side of the parlor, another door led into the kitchen. On the opposite side of the entry from the parlor, was the "east room," which had sometime been made smaller than the parlor by a change of partitions, throwing more space into the kitchen. This room had two windows on the front, and one to the east, a large fireplace and high mantel like those in the west room. In both these rooms were large oak posts in the two front corners, extending from floor to ceiling, and projecting into the room. The kitchen extended across the house to the wall of the west bedroom, one window toward the east and one to the north. A door by the side of this last window led into the well room, over the well, the water of which, pure and cold, was never known to fail. This well is still in use.

The back door opened out from this room, and a pantry was on the east side. One small window admitted light, and near the back door was the cat-hole, made for the entrance and exit of the family cat. Another door led from the kitchen into the large "east bedroom" with one window to the east. The kitchen had also a large fireplace with a mantel and a little closet at the end above the mantel. At the back of the fireplace was the large brick oven, out of which many a pot of beans and loaf of bread and pies were taken. To prepare it for use, the fire was kindled in the oven, and a whole bundle of fagots was put in at once. When it was sufficiently heated, the coals and ashes were brushed out, the pies and cake and bread were baked and taken out, then

the beans and big Indian pudding were put in and left over night, to come out in the morning done just right. In the fireplace swung the crane and the pot-hooks on which the kettles for cooking were hung, one big brass kettle being used on washday, in which to boil the clothes. A closet was over the cellar stairway, and from the kitchen, the door led down cellar, in the different divisions of which were the barrels of apples, and of pork, the piles of vegetables and the stores of pickles and preserves for winter's use, all safe, for nothing ever froze in that cellar.

Between the eastern and western parts of the cellar was a wide passage, walled on each side, and arched with brick overhead, which supported the great chimney. Little recesses were built into the walls. A big bulkhead gave access to the cellar from outside. From the front entry, the winding stairs led to the chambers above. The one on the east was a good-sized room, sloping roof, one window, a fireplace, a closet under the eaves, and a little door on the back led out to the unfinished part under the eaves.

Over the parlor and west bedroom were originally two rooms, a partition dividing the one window, so that each room could be lighted. These two rooms were afterwards made into one room, with a closet on one side, on the other side the roof sloped to the floor. The rest was unfinished space, used for storage for such things as are usually found in old attics. The entry up stairs was lighted by a "scuttle" window in the roof.

There were iron latches on all the doors of the house, the windows had twelve panes of glass in each; no weights nor fastenings—window sticks were used to hold the window when raised, or fasten it down, when closed. The small barn on the place in 1847, was torn down later, and a large barn with big wood-shed and wagon-shed was built on the site of the house now occupied by Mr. Chaffee. A cellar extended under the barn.

It was up Back street, past the old house that General Washington's men went on the night when they gathered the fascines to fortify Dorchester Heights. In the years when Franklin

Stone lived in the house, it was covered with blossoming vines, great beautiful prairie roses, trumpet vines, sweet honeysuckle and jessamine running away up on the roof, while in the garden were growing in great abundance the old fashioned shrubs and flowers whose sweet odors were wafted through the open windows of the old house.

Ah! truly

“We may build more splendid habitations

Fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures ;

But we cannot

Buy with gold the old associations.”

Our Public Streets.

For whom they were named.

Address delivered before the Historical Society by Frank B. Rich,
Esq., Monday Evening, May 2, 1898.

IN selecting a subject for my remarks this evening, I have chosen one which I believe has never been brought to the attention of this society. We often hear inquiries as to the origin of the names of our streets. Looking over the reports of the meetings of this society, and the historical articles which have appeared from time to time in our papers, this chapter in local history seems to be missing. So I have chosen for my subject this evening, "The Streets of Hyde Park; by whom and for whom they were named." In the index of the last issue of the Hyde Park directory, 1897, are the names of 172 streets, avenues, roads and courts, and this number has been materially increased during the past year by the enterprise of our new suburbs of Holmfild, Pinehurst and Rugby, so that to-day it is estimated that we have in Hyde Park about 200 streets, public and private. A private way becomes a public way by a vote of the town, and Hyde Park has ever been ready to assume these new responsibilities when public necessity seemed to require; and now after thirty years of municipal life we find the town with 79 streets accepted in whole or in part. Six of these were added last year. The total length of the accepted streets is estimated at 40 miles. Time will not permit me to review the history of all these streets, so I will select my subjects from the oldest and most familiar names. Going back to the commencement of the settlement at Fairmount, in 1856, we find that at that time within the area of what is now Hyde Park, the only streets of any importance were River, West, Readville and

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Milton streets, and Wood avenue, formerly Back street, and they were all rudely constructed and little more than farm roads.

In 1856 the Twenty Associates and Fairmount Land Company, the new owners of Fairmount, mapped out that section into streets and lots, and you will observe a regularity was followed in laying out and naming. With the exception of Williams avenue and Pond street, which are curved, the streets in Fairmount are straight and cross each other at right angles ; those running from the Neponset river toward Milton, were called avenues, while those running parallel to the river were called streets. The Twenty Associates held several meetings to select names for them, and great care was taken to have appropriate ones. After it was decided to call the village Fairmount (the honor of being the one who suggested this name is in dispute) they voted that the main thoroughfare from the river to Brush Hill road, should be called for the settlement, Fairmount avenue. I will now consider the streets separately.

WARREN AVENUE extends from the Neponset river to the Milton line ; it was first built in 1856-57, and named Warren in honor of Hon. Daniel Warren, treasurer of the Twenty Associates. He moved to Fairmount from Boston, where he was quite prominent in politics ; he represented a part of that city as a member of the Massachusetts Senate of 1855. He built the house on Fairmount avenue, now numbered 215, where he moved with his family in the fall of 1856. A few weeks after, Nov. 30, 1856, his son James was born ; the first baby born in the new Fairmount settlement. Mr. Warren organized the Fairmount Sunday-school June 28, 1857, and was its first superintendent. For several years it met in the parlor of his house ; it was afterwards consolidated with the Methodist Sunday-school. Mr. Warren died May 26, 1867, aged 47 years. His widow is still a resident of Hyde Park.

DANA AVENUE was first laid out about 1860 from Water street to Summit ; several years later it was extended to Brush Hill Road. It was named Dana Avenue in honor of the late Dana Tucker, who fifty years ago, was a prominent farmer on the

Brush Hill Road in Milton, and whose farm formerly included the land bordering on the street.

WATER STREET, runs parallel to the Neponset; it was named by the Land Company Water street on account of the location near the river.

SUMMIT STREET, at the top of Fairmount Hill, was named by the Land Company Summit street by reason of its elevated location.

PROSPECT STREET, on Fairmount Hill, near the Milton line; the name Prospect was chosen on account of its location, from which the landscape view is one of the best in town.

MT. PLEASANT STREET, from Pond street to Summit, was laid out about 1870 by the late Jarius Pratt, he owning most of the land through which the street was built. He selected the name Mt. Pleasant as one thought most appropriate to its location. Mr. Pratt was a member of the Board of Assessors of Hyde Park in 1872. He died in East Boston, in April, 1833.

WILLIAMS AVENUE extends from Water street to the Brush Hill Road. It was built in 1857 and named Williams in honor of John Williams, one of the Twenty Associates. He built the house now 281 Fairmount Avenue, where he lived for a number of years. It is now the home of Mr. B. H. Leseur. Mr. Williams removed from Hyde Park to Connecticut about thirty years ago.

LORING STREET. This street was staked out in 1856 and built in 1860. It was first laid out from Williams to Dana avenue; it has since extended to Tyler street. It was named Loring street in honor of Mr. A. M. Loring, a carpenter who came with the early Fairmount settlers and who built one of the first houses on Williams avenue, now numbered 37, and occupied by Mr. Timothy Clark; here Mr. Loring and family lived for several years. They removed from Hyde Park just before the organization of the town.

NEPONSET AVENUE extends from Water street to the Milton line. It was built about 1860 and named by the Real Estate & Building Company, Neponset, on account of being near the river of that name.

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RICHHOOD STREET in the directory is Richwood street, which should read Richhood street. It is in Fairmount and leads from Summit street. It was named Richhood as a combination of the names A. J. Rich and John Hood, who lived on the street.

FOSTER STREET, from Water street to the Milton line, was named Foster street for Mr. Alfred Foster, one of our prominent citizens. For many years he has been a director and large stockholder in the Real Estate & Building Company.

EASTON AVENUE, leading from Bridge street and running parallel to the Neponset river, was named Easton avenue, for the Easton Bros., Douglas M., and Fergus A., who 25 years ago were prominent in town affairs, and carried on an extensive tannery business at the corner of Easton avenue and Bridge street, in the building now called Ward's block, and occupied by families.

POND STREET was laid out in 1856; it originally extended from Warren avenue across Fairmount avenue, on a curve, to Williams avenue, near the Fairmount school. The name of a portion of this street has since been changed to Highland street. The name Pond street was given it on account of a pond of about half an acre, at the corner of Fairmount avenue, on the land now owned by the Putnam and Weld families. About the year 1865 the pond was filled up. The material was brought from the cellar and grading when Whipple's block was built.

BEACON STREET was formerly a part of Water street. About 25 years ago, on petition of its residents, the name was changed to Beagoon street.

ERIE STREET is in the Fairmount district, on the banks of the Neponset river, near the N. E. R. R. bridge. It was named Erie on account of being near the railroad, which was then called Boston, Hartford and Erie.

ALBION STREET. This street extends from Highland street to Beacon street. It was named Albion by the late Thomas Hammond, formerly postmaster of Hyde Park, who, about thirty years ago, purchased a block of land in that locality, built the street, constructed several houses on it, and gave the name Albion street.

The first part of the theory is devoted to the study of the properties of the functions $f(x)$ and $F(x)$ which are defined by the relations

$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ and $F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$, where a_n and b_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that these functions are analytic in the region $|x| < 1$ and that they satisfy the functional equation

$f(x) = x F(x)$. This equation is derived from the definition of the functions $f(x)$ and $F(x)$ and the fact that the coefficients a_n and b_n are related by the recurrence relation $a_n = b_{n-1}$ for $n \geq 1$. The functional equation is then used to derive the explicit formula for $f(x)$ in terms of $F(x)$.

The second part of the theory is devoted to the study of the properties of the functions $f(x)$ and $F(x)$ which are defined by the relations $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ and $F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$, where a_n and b_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that these functions are analytic in the region $|x| < 1$ and that they satisfy the functional equation $f(x) = x F(x)$. This equation is derived from the definition of the functions $f(x)$ and $F(x)$ and the fact that the coefficients a_n and b_n are related by the recurrence relation $a_n = b_{n-1}$ for $n \geq 1$. The functional equation is then used to derive the explicit formula for $f(x)$ in terms of $F(x)$.

The third part of the theory is devoted to the study of the properties of the functions $f(x)$ and $F(x)$ which are defined by the relations $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ and $F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$, where a_n and b_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that these functions are analytic in the region $|x| < 1$ and that they satisfy the functional equation $f(x) = x F(x)$. This equation is derived from the definition of the functions $f(x)$ and $F(x)$ and the fact that the coefficients a_n and b_n are related by the recurrence relation $a_n = b_{n-1}$ for $n \geq 1$. The functional equation is then used to derive the explicit formula for $f(x)$ in terms of $F(x)$.

The fourth part of the theory is devoted to the study of the properties of the functions $f(x)$ and $F(x)$ which are defined by the relations $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ and $F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$, where a_n and b_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that these functions are analytic in the region $|x| < 1$ and that they satisfy the functional equation $f(x) = x F(x)$. This equation is derived from the definition of the functions $f(x)$ and $F(x)$ and the fact that the coefficients a_n and b_n are related by the recurrence relation $a_n = b_{n-1}$ for $n \geq 1$. The functional equation is then used to derive the explicit formula for $f(x)$ in terms of $F(x)$.

The fifth part of the theory is devoted to the study of the properties of the functions $f(x)$ and $F(x)$ which are defined by the relations $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ and $F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^n$, where a_n and b_n are the coefficients of the power series. It is shown that these functions are analytic in the region $|x| < 1$ and that they satisfy the functional equation $f(x) = x F(x)$. This equation is derived from the definition of the functions $f(x)$ and $F(x)$ and the fact that the coefficients a_n and b_n are related by the recurrence relation $a_n = b_{n-1}$ for $n \geq 1$. The functional equation is then used to derive the explicit formula for $f(x)$ in terms of $F(x)$.

MILTON AVENUE runs from Beacon street to the Milton line. It was named before the organization of Hyde Park, when Fairmount was a part of the town of Milton. It was named in honor of the old town of Milton. Milton street and Milton square were also named for the town.

VOSE AVENUE, in the Fairmount district, near the Milton line, was named Vose for the Vose families of Brush Hill road, who formerly owned the land through which the street was built.

METROPOLITAN AVENUE was laid out from the Brush Hill road to West Roxbury, across the entire length of the town. The avenue is now in three separate parts, the proposed bridges over the two railroads never having been built. The name was selected by the Land Company as an appropriate one for an avenue which they expected would be a great thoroughfare.

RAILROAD AVENUE was originally laid out to extend from Fairmount avenue to Metropolitan avenue, but has been discontinued beyond Water street. It was named Railroad avenue because for most of its length it was to run parallel to and adjoining the railroad.

OAK, MAPLE, PINE AND WALNUT STREETS form a group of streets on and around Mt. Neponset, and were a part of section 2 on the old plan of the Land Company. They were laid out in 1858, and were accepted by the town the first year of incorporation — 1868. The names were selected by the directors of the Real Estate and Building Company, from the various kinds of trees found in that locality.

WEBSTER, CLAY, EVERETT, WINTHROP, AND LINCOLN STREETS form another group of streets near the centre of the town. They were named about 1860 by the Land Company in honor of the noted men of those days.

PIERCE STREET, from Fairmount avenue to Arlington street, was named Pierce in honor of the Pierce Bros., Chas. H., George and John, who formerly owned most of the land and built several houses on the street. Chas. H. Pierce came to Hyde Park in 1867 and died in 1875. George Pierce moved here in 1856. He

was one of the original members of the Baptist Church and a war veteran. He died in 1895. Mr John Pierce is now a resident of Hyde Park. George street, near the River street station was named for George Pierce.

DAVISON STREET. This street runs parallel to Pierce street. It was named Davison by Mr. Gordon H. Nott in honor of a Mr. Davison, who formerly owned most of the land on which the street is located.

PAGE STREET, leading from Arlington street to Central Avenue was named by the late Benjamin Chipman for Chas. J. Page, a resident of Boston. Mr. Page for the past twenty-five years has been the treasurer of the Real Estate & Building Company, owners of the land in the vicinity of this street.

HILTON STREET extends from West to Arlington streets. It was named in honor of the Hilton family, the father Isaac, and the sons Warren, William and James, being large land owners in that locality and prominent builders.

THATCHER STREET, which extends from Hyde Park avenue to Bradley street, was named for the late William T. Thatcher, one of the early settlers, who came to Hyde Park in 1858. At one time he was a director in the Real Estate & Building Company and one of its agents. He was a prominent member of Christ Church, and treasurer of the parish in 1865. He was one of the incorporators of the Hyde Park Savings Bank. He served in a Rhode Island regiment in the Civil War. He died in Boston in 1884.

GREENWOOD AVENUE from Central square to the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. was named in honor of the Greenwood family, who were living here before the settlement of Fairmount. Elihu Greenwood died in 1871. His sons Frank and Herbert, and a daughter now live in Hyde Park.

SAFFORD STREET, near the Greenwood school, was so named for the late Aaron H. Safford, who was one of the firm of Safford, Nute & Wilson, woolen goods merchants of Boston. He resided in Cambridge. Some years ago he purchased several acres of land

near the Greenwood school and laid out the street called for him, Safford street.

HUBBARD STREET running parallel to Safford street on the other side of the Greenwood school, was named for George Hubbard, who formerly lived at the corner of Metropolitan avenue and Thatcher street.

COLLINS STREET, from the Clarendon Hills square to the high rock, was named in honor of James H. Collins of Boston, who for more than twenty-five years has been president of the Real Estate & Building Company.

BRADLEE STREET from Thatcher street to the Boston line, was named for the late John D. Bradlee of Milton, who was formerly a large stockholder in the Land Company and built many houses in that vicinity.

HUNTINGTON AVENUE. This avenue extends from East River street to the Boston line, a part of which was accepted last year by the town. It was named Huntington avenue in honor of Lynde A. Huntington, one of the original trustees of the Real Estate & Building Company, and one of the largest stockholders. He was a prominent merchant tailor in Boston. He died about fifteen years ago.

BLAKE STREET, near River street station, was named for Sargent Blake who formerly owned a farm in that locality. He died in 1870.

PARROTT STREET, from Austin to Summer street, was named for the late George B. Parrott. He settled in Fairmount in 1857. As a civil engineer he surveyed and laid out many of the first streets and building lots in town. He was on the Board of Assessors of Hyde Park in 1870 and at one time chief engineer of the fire department. In March, 1882, at the age of sixty-three, he died in the house he had lived in for many years at the corner of Austin and Parrott streets.

PROVIDENCE STREET. This street, on the old maps, extends from the central fire station parallel to and adjoining the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., to the Boston line at Clarendon Hills. The

and the Church would not have been able to do so.

It is true that the Church has not been able to do so, but it is not because it has not been able to do so, but because it has not been able to do so.

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street was never completed, and the only part now in use is from West street to Clarendon Hills station. It was named Providence for the railroad then called Boston & Providence R. R.

BARRY STREET, runs from River street to Business street. It was formerly called Barry Place, and was named for Michael Barry, who moved to Hyde Park before the settlement at Fairmount. He died in 1892.

PERKINS AVENUE, which runs from River street to Childs street, was named for the late Ezra G. Perkins, a contractor, who built and occupied the house corner of Childs street and Perkins avenue, now the residence of James E. Cotter, Esq. Mr. Perkins was a member of the Board of Selectmen in 1874. He died a number of years ago.

BRAINARD STREET, in the Sunnyside district, was named in honor of Mr. Amos H. Brainard, one of our prominent citizens. He has been a resident of Hyde Park for 40 years, and has held many public offices. For many years he has been one of the trustees of the public library and an officer of the Hyde Park Savings Bank. He has the distinction of having served on the Board of Selectmen more years than any other citizen of our town. At the organization of this historical society in 1887, he was chosen its first president.

ELLIS STREET near the cotton mill, runs through what was formerly a part of the Ellis farm. Charles Ellis died at the old homestead in 1872.

GORDON AVENUE was named for Gordon H. Nott, who formerly resided in Hyde Park. He was one of the prominent citizens in the early days of the town and a large land owner in the Sunnyside section. Nott street off Fairmount Avenue, was also named for him.

THOMPSON STREET in Sunnyside, was so named in honor of Mr. B. F. Thompson, a prominent builder, who moved to Hyde Park in 1864. He built and occupied the house corner of Glenwood avenue and Sunnyside street, where he died in 1874.

CHURCH STREET, in the Sunnyside district, was so named be-

the first part of the paper, we shall consider the case in which the system is in a state of equilibrium.

In the second part, we shall consider the case in which the system is in a state of non-equilibrium. We shall then consider the case in which the system is in a state of non-equilibrium, and we shall show that the system is in a state of non-equilibrium.

In the third part, we shall consider the case in which the system is in a state of non-equilibrium, and we shall show that the system is in a state of non-equilibrium. We shall then consider the case in which the system is in a state of non-equilibrium, and we shall show that the system is in a state of non-equilibrium.

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cause part of the land on the street was formerly owned by a church in Dorchester and the land was known as the church lot.

AUSTIN STREET extends from Gordon avenue to West street. It was named for the late Charles Austin White, who was a large land owner in that vicinity. He was prominent in the movement for the organization of the town and active in all public affairs. His home for many years was the stone house corner of Austin street and Gordon avenue, afterwards occupied by the late Col. Batchelder. It is one of the old landmarks of the town. Charles Austin White died in 1883. Charles street in Readville, now known as Damon street, was also named for Mr. White.

CHILDS STREET in Sunnyside, was named for Charles T. Child of Providence, who owned land in that section. It was originally called Child street. Custom has made it Childs by adding the s.

SHEPARD COURT, in the Sunnyside district, was named for Nathaniel Shepard, who was an extensive land owner and prominent builder in that vicinity. In 1874 he served on the Board of Selectmen. He now resides in Dedham.

SANFORD AVENUE in the Readville district, was named for our townsman, Oliver S. Sanford, a large land owner in that section.

READVILLE STREET is one of the oldest streets in town. The name Read is for the late James Read, who was at one time a part owner in the cotton mills. The section of the town has been called Readville since about 1850.

WOLCOTT STREET in Readville, was named in honor of the Governor of the Commonwealth, Roger Wolcott.

MASON STREET extending from Hyde Park avenue to the Neponset river, near Glenwood avenue, was named for William A. Mason, who at one time owned considerable land bordering on the street and was the first to build there. He was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars. He moved to California several years ago.

ALLEN STREET from Hyde Park avenue to Winter street,

where the bridge is being built over the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. was named for Allen Bros., Thomas and John, who for many years lived in that locality.

McKENNA STREET off Hyde Park avenue near Glenwood avenue was named for the late Edward McKenna, who for many years kept a grocery store and market in the block at the corner of the street.

HYDE PARK AVENUE as originally laid out was from the centre of the town to Forest Hills. It was named by Alpheus P. Blake the founder of the town. Mr. Blake was president of the Twenty Associates and the Fairmount Land Company, and was also a director and general manager of the Real Estate and Building Company, since its organization forty years ago. The names of most of the streets laid out in the early settlement over the lands of these companies, were suggested by him and adopted by the companies. Mr. Blake is now a resident of Revere.

We have now considered over sixty streets and briefly reviewed their history and the traditions handed down to this generation. The Commonwealth's policy of state highways, metropolitan boulevards and park roads may in time take from the town the direct control of some of our streets. Should that policy be adopted, may the old names continue, that we may hand down to future generations these local remembrances of those who were identified with and helped make the early history of Hyde Park.

in the year 1711, the year in which the first of the
 great earthquakes happened, and which has since
 been a constant calamity.

The first of these earthquakes happened in the year
 1711, and was attended with great violence, and
 great destruction of life and property, and was
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The second of these earthquakes happened in the year
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 fourth of these earthquakes happened in the year
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The fifth of these earthquakes happened in the year
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 of life and property. The sixth of these earthquakes
 happened in the year 1716, and was attended with
 great violence, and great destruction of life and
 property, and was attended with great violence,
 and great destruction of life and property. The
 seventh of these earthquakes happened in the year
 1717, and was attended with great violence, and
 great destruction of life and property, and was
 attended with great violence, and great destruction
 of life and property. The eighth of these earthquakes
 happened in the year 1718, and was attended with
 great violence, and great destruction of life and
 property, and was attended with great violence,
 and great destruction of life and property.

Hyde Park Births.

Communicated by Edwin C. Jenney.

[CONTINUED FROM VOL. I, NO. 4]

1872.

February 7. George H. Roundy, born in Fitchburg, son of William E., born in Dorchester, and Clara E., born in New Hampshire.

February 11. Catherine M. Phelan, daughter of James and Susan, both born in Halifax, N. S.

February 11. Carrie H. Wood, born in Brookline, daughter of James M., born in Dedham, and Maria A., born in Maine.

February 14. — Foley, daughter of Cornelius and Honora, both born in Ireland.

February 22. — Cameron, — Joseph and Lavinia, both born in Maine.

February 23. Margaret Clark, daughter of Thomas and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

February 29. George T. Cummings, born in Boston, son of Michael A., born in South Boston, and Mary E., born in Boston.

February 29. Kate Barry, daughter of Patrick and Kate, both born in Ireland.

February 29. Annie Hollis, daughter of Charles H., born in South Boston, and Annie M., born in Randolph.

February —. Maggie King, daughter of Martin and Mary, both born in Ireland.

March 3. Josephine Mahon, daughter of Joseph, born in England, and Eliza, born in Ireland.

March 5. Mary E. Currier, daughter of Elbridge, born in Methuen, and Mary E. G., born in Nova Scotia.

March 6. William E. Darling, son of William H., born in Rhode Island, and Annie M., born in Maine.

March 8. M. Gertrude Perry, daughter of Charles H. and Eleanor, both born in Nova Scotia.

March 8. John P. Conroy, son of Michael and Bridget; both born in Ireland.

March 9. Mary Ann McClellan, daughter of Edward and Mary; both born in Ireland.

March 9. — Meister, son of Gustave A. and Caroline E. both born in Germany.

March 11. Joanna Shea, daughter of Edward and Eliza, both born in Ireland.

March 14. Charles W. Hutchinson, son of Charles W., born in Boston and Mary A., born in England.

March 16. Percy M. Lutkin, son of Joseph V., and Mary E., both born in Deer Isle, Maine

March 17. Archibald R. Peters, son of Bruno and Agnes; both born in Prince Edward Island.

March 17. — Sweeney, daughter of William Graham, born — and Lizzie Sweeney, born in Boston.

March 20. Mary Loftus, daughter of Michael and Joanne, both born in Ireland.

March 21. Mary Holt, daughter of John and Eliza, both born in England.

March 22. Agnes McGrath, daughter of William and Rosa, both born in Ireland

March 22. — Boot, daughter of Samuel and Sarah, both born in England.

March 23. Mary A. Collins, daughter of James and Mary Ann, both born in Ireland.

March 24. — Goodwin, daughter of George F., born —, and — born —.

March 27. Anna Dolan, daughter of Thomas and Hannah, both born in Ireland.

March 30. Maggie Foley, daughter of James and Hannah, both born in Ireland.

March —. John William Leary, son of John B. and Mary, both born in Ireland.

March 30. Hugh Williams, son of F. C., born in Boston, and Mary, born in Bolton.

March 31. — Scott, daughter of D. B., born in Needham, and Fannie C., born in Maine.

April 3. Charles A. Barr, son of John, born in St. John, and Mary A., born in Roxbury.

April 4. Bertha M. Wright, daughter of Windsor C., born in Worcester, and Eliza H., born in Cambridge.

April 7. Gracie Elwood, daughter of Delaney L., born in Nova Scotia, and Bridget, born in Ireland.

April 6. Patrick K. Dolan, son of Patrick and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

April 9. George L. Tacey, son of George, born in Canada, and Mary, born in Boston.

April 10. William Robinson, son of Andrew, born in Halifax, N. S., and Bridget, born in Ireland.

April 11. Ida A. Washington, daughter of Henry, born in Taunton, and Emily F., born in Plympton.

April 14. Minnie S. Nickerson, daughter of Franklin S., born in Dartmouth, and Annie E., born in Needham.

April 16. George H. Radford, son of Benjamin F., born in Portland, Me., and Anna, born in Stillwater, Me.

April 17. Emma F. Fisk, born in Boston, daughter of Samuel N., born in Dedham, and Carrie, born in —.

April 20. John J. Glispin, Jr., son of James, born in Massachusetts, and Margaret, born in Nova Scotia.

April 21. Jane Crankshaw, daughter of David S. and Lydia, both born in England.

April 28. Thomas Dunn, son of James and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

May 1. Laura L. Hatton, daughter of Frank E., born —, Massachusetts, and Emma L., born in Maine.

May 4. Earnest L. Small, daughter of Thomas F., and Eliza J., both born in Deer Isle, Maine.

May 4. — Vigers, son of Joseph and Sarah A., both born in England.

May 5. John A. Golding, son of Martin, born in Boston, and Ellen, born in Ireland.

May 6. John G. Ray, born in Boston, son of John G., born in Maine, and Emma J., born in St. John, N. B.

May 10. Mary Ellen O'Brien, daughter of John and Johanna, both born in Ireland.

May 11. Mary Barnwell, daughter of John and Mary A., both born in Ireland.

May 11. Rosa M. Morrell, daughter of Melville P., and Delia F., both born in Maine.

May 11. Mary A. Foley, born in Boston, daughter of Mark, born in New Brunswick, and Hannah, born in South Boston.

May 11. George E. Lane, son of Edward, born in East Boston, and Evalin, born in Provincetown.

May 12. Ina May Blaisdell, daughter Oliver P., born in Maine, and Martha A., born in New Hampshire.

May 12. Timothy J. Burns, son of Timothy and Hannah, both born in Ireland,

May 15. Robert E. Mayo, son of Charles H., and Harriett M., both born in Boston.

May 25. Elizabeth A. Hardacre, born in Slaterville, Pa., daughter of Charles and Ann H., both born in England.

May 25. Carrie Whittier, daughter of A. J., born in New Hampshire, and Sarah, born in Maine.

May 29. Arthur W. Cook, son of Oliver A., born in Brighton, and Emily A., born in Boston.

May 29. Mary Burns, daughter of Christopher, born in Ireland, and Elizabeth, born in Scotland.

May 29. John McGowen, son of Andrew and Mary, both born in Ireland.

May 31. Ethel Hamilton, daughter of William, born in Indiana, and Sarah G., born in Belleville, N. J.

May —. Cate Cleary, daughter of Timothy and Cate, both born in Ireland.

May —. Mary Lannon, daughter of Matthew, born in —, and Bridget, born in Ireland.

June 1. Josie O. Williams, daughter of J. D. and Emma A., both born in Maine.

June 2. Michael H. Mullen, son of Thomas and Ann, both born in Ireland.

June 3. Annie Kirwan, daughter of Thomas and Annie, both born in Prince Edward Island.

June 3. George S. Brady, son of John, born in Ireland, and Ellen, born in Cape Ann.

June 4. Samuel H. Fennell, son of William and Anna, both born in Ireland.

June 6. — Hamilton, daughter of Robert and Elmira, both born in Nova Scotia.

June 7. William O'Hearn, son of James and Ellen, both born in Ireland.

June 8. — Small, daughter of Francis A., and Caroline A., both born in Maine.

June 10. Frank Mercer, son of George and Emily, both born in England.

June 12. Charles Nuell Small, son of Greeley F., born in Deer Isle, Maine, and Sarah E., born in Searsport, Maine.

June 14. Thomas J. Brady, born in Canton, son of John B. and Ellen, born in Ireland.

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June 15. Florence C. McClellan, son of Thomas, born in Scotland, and Margaret, born in England.

June 15. Georgiana R. Hawes, born in South Boston, daughter of Benjamin, born in Boston, and Nellie C., Castine, Maine.

June 20. Catherine McDonough, daughter of Martin and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

June 21. Sarah C. Holmes, daughter of William and Sarah, both born in Ireland.

June 24. John Downey, son of John and Ann, both born in Ireland.

June 24. Ellen Haunatey, daughter of James and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 25. Clifford Estes, son of Gardner F. and Nellie S., both born in Maine.

July 6. Louisa Muleahy, daughter of Michael, born in Ireland, and Isabella, born in Cambridge.

July 6. Susie A. Evans, daughter of Samuel S., born in East India, and Ellen, born in Australia.

June 14. — Easton, son of Fergus A., born in Scotland, and Mary E., born in Boston.

June 15. Bertram P. Huggins, son of Charles E., born in Boston, and Fannie L., born in New Hampshire.

June 15. Mabel Dorety, born in Roxbury, daughter of Joseph, born in Roxbury, and Rose E., born in Ohio.

June 15. James O'Brien, son of Daniel and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

June 17. Ruth Ratfern, daughter of James, born in Fall River, and Harriet, born in England.

June 17. — Shutt, son of Benjamin and Ruth, both born in England.

June 18. Mary E. Fallon, daughter of Peter and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 21. James Rooney, son of Patrick J. and Annie, both born in Ireland.

June 22. Catherine McGlynn, daughter of Thomas and Hannah, both born in Ireland.

July 24. Thomas Waldron, son of Thomas and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

July 27. Charles W. Tupper, son of Albert R., born in Connecticut, and Alveretta W., born in Rhode Island.

July 29. Frederick Fox, son of Owen and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

July 31. Mary Lynch, born in Newton, daughter of Christopher, born in Connecticut, and Margaret, born in Ireland.

August 1. Mabell L. Whiting, daughter of George W., born in Hingham, and Sarah E., born in Fall River.

August 1. Mary Gill, daughter of John and Brilget, both born in Ireland.

August 3. Eliza F. Whitney, born in Boston, daughter of Josiah, born in Dedham, and Elizabeth, born in Dorchester.

August 3. Thomas F. Rooney, son of Edward and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

August 6. Peter Goodroe, son of Peter and Phebe, both born in Canada.

August 9. Bartholomew Ryan, son of Martin and Nora E., both born in Ireland.

August 10. Edgar W. Whittemore, son of P. B., born in Foxboro, and Malinda C., born in Cookshire, Prince Edward Island.

August 10. Maggie McDonald, daughter of Patrick and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

August 11. Clara Machaie, daughter of Henry and Jose, both born in France.

August 17. Michael Pendergrass, twin, son of Patrick and Kate, both born in Ireland.

August 17. Kate Pendergrass, twin, daughter of Patrick and Kate both born in Ireland.

August 18. Alice W. Stone, daughter Samuel and Ann, both born in St. John, N. B.

August 19. Frederick A. Pine, son of James H. and Ellen S., both born in Maine.

August 20. John J. Murray, son of Thomas and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

August 22. Margaret M. Maloney, daughter of Thomas and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

August 27. William Corbett, son of Jeremiah, born in Ireland, and Ellen, born in Connecticut.

August 29. — Sumner, son of Edmund and Jane, both born in Massachusetts.

August 29. Harriet Straton, daughter of Douglass, born in Scotland, and Ellen, born in England.

August —. — Martin, — James G., born in New Hampshire, and Annie E., born in Nova Scotia.

August —. Harry B. Thayer, son of George D., born in Roxbury, and Florence, born in Brookline.

September. 3. Margaret T. Galvin, daughter of John, born in Ireland, and Catherine, born in Boston.

September 5. — Robinson, daughter of John H., born in New Haven, Conn., and Martha A., born in Maine.

September 7. Susie J. Tirrell, daughter of Nathan T., born in Weymouth, and Carrie, born in Southbridge.

September 9. Nellie Norling, daughter of C. G. and Augusta W., both born in Sweden.

September 12. Annie S. Rich, daughter of Andrew J., born in Hardwick, and Martha L., born in Boston.

September 13. Mary E. Boonen, daughter of Andrew and Mary, both born in Ireland.

September 14. William Dowd, son of John and Mary, both born in Ireland.

September 16. — Hamblin, daughter of Ralph W., born in East Boston, and Ella A., born in Worcester.

September 17. Edward H. Cullen, son of Nichola and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

September 28. Mary T. Cramshaw, born in Lewiston, Me., daughter of John M. and Hellen T., both born in Rhode Island.

September 28. — Morse, daughter of George W., born in Ohio, and Clara R., born in Newton.

October 2. Ellen Sullivan, daughter of Michael, born in Ireland, and Mary, born in New Hampshire.

October 5. — Haynes born in Biddeford, Me., son of Charles O., born in Roxbury, and Hannah E., born in Biddeford, Me.

October 6. Mertie A. Dalrymple, daughter of Archibald and Jane, both born in Nova Scotia.

October 7. William Jordan, son of Matthew, born in Ireland, and Ellen, born in Brookline.

October 11. — Thompson, son of George W., born in Buffalo, New York, and Mary E., born in New Hampshire.

October 13. Walter Welch, son of Patrick, born in Prince Edward Island, and Catherine, born in East Boston.

October 13. Harry W. Campbell, son of Josiah, born in New Brunswick, and Carrie, born in Maine.

October 17. Emily F. Sturtevant, daughter of Charles, born in Wrentham, and Bethia H., born in Rochester.

October 20. — Irvin, daughter of William and Sarah, both born in Nova Scotia.

October 21. Harry Dwyer, son of Michael, born in St. John, N. B., and Catherine, born in Charlestown.

October 26. Charles F. Lowey, son of John, born in Ireland, and Eliza, born in Dedham.

October 27. Jessie Turnbull, daughter of John and Jane, both born in Scotland.

October 27. Michael H. Kelley, son of Thomas and Ellen, both born in Ireland.

October 28. Percy W. Hamblin, son of Joseph G., born in East Boston, and Carrie, born in Ohio.

October 28. George E. Roebrel, son of Edward, born in Illinois, and Ella, born in South Reading.

October —. — Clancy, daughter of John E., and Rose, both born in Ireland.

November 1. Elizabeth Sweeney, daughter of Patrick and Catherine S., both born in Ireland.

November 2. Eva Mary Crosby, daughter of George F., born in Yarmouth, N. S., and Caroline, born in Nova Scotia.

October 6. Livinia Butler, daughter of John F., born in Boston, and Bridget, born in Milton.

October 8. Lottie M. Hubbard, daughter of George W., born in Maine, and Eliza F., born in Lynn.

October 9. John F. Rooney, born in Bridgeport, Conn., son of Edward D., and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

October 9. — Vaughn, daughter of Earl, born in Vermont, and Lela M., born in New Hampshire.

October 9. — Rooney, daughter of Patrick and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

November 11. Ada E. Hill, daughter of David V., born in Connecticut, and Martha E., born in New York.

November 13. Catherine Dailey, daughter of John and Ann, both born in Ireland.

November 13. Willie Kenney, twin, son of Thomas and Maria, both born in Ireland.

November 13. Lizzie Kenney, twin, daughter of Thomas and Maria, both born in Ireland.

November 13. Ethel L. Jones, daughter of Benjamin H., born in Boston, and Elizabeth, born in Baltimore, Md.

November 15. Mary W. Edwards, daughter of Charles L. and Eleanora J., both born in England.

November 18. Elbridge Grant, son of Edward L., born in Vermont, and Julia A., born in Maine.

November 20. — Booth, son of Charles, born in England, and Bridget, born in St. John, N. B.

November 24. — Martin, daughter of Richard F., born in Howard, N. S., and Rubie A., born in Nova Scotia.

November 24. Hattie E. Dawson, daughter of Sylvester, born in England, and Hattie E., born in Maine.

November 26. Charles Woodbury Whittier, son of Albert R., born in Monroe, Me., and Carrie A., born in Boston.

November 27. Mary E. McDevitt, daughter of John and Ellen, both born in Ireland.

November 27. Wallace L. Ray, son of George R., born in Boston, and Mary E., born in East Holliston.

November 28. Henry T. Middleton, son of James J., born in Boston, and Margaret, born in Scotland.

November 29. Mary E. Dolan, daughter of John F. and Rosanna, both born in Ireland.

November 29. Henry L. Bent, son of George W., born in Nova Scotia, and Kittie, born in Boston.

November —. Mary B. McQuay, daughter of Thomas R., and Rosanna, both born in Ireland.

December 3. Benjamin E. Phillips, son of Benjamin E., born in Providence, R. I., and Mary V., born in Wrentham.

December 4. Fannie L. Preston, daughter of Albert D., and Dora A., both born in Maine.

December 5. Margaret M. Dunn, born in Boston, daughter of Bruce, born in —.

December 6. — Richardson, daughter of William, born in Ireland, and Mary J., born in New Brunswick.

December 6. Mary J. Flynn, daughter of John and Mary, both born in Ireland.

December 6. Stephen Hamrock, son of Henry and Ann, both born in Ireland.

December 8. Miles Cahill, son of John and Mary, both born in Ireland.

December 11. Mary E. Cripps, daughter of George M., born in New Brunswick, and Catherine, born in Ireland.

December 12. Eugenia Slocumb, daughter of Edwin L., born in Maine, and Sarah E., born in Hardwick.

December 13. Henry M. Chamberlain, son of Henry C., born in Southboro, and Mary S., born in —.

December 16. — Scott, son of Norman W., born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Mary, born in Nova Scotia.

December 21. Mary Agnes Monahan, daughter of Martin and Mary, both born in Ireland.

December 25. — Dillingham, son of Perley, born in Maine, and Ida J., born in Pennsylvania.

The first of these is the fact that the
 country was a very fertile one, and
 the soil was very rich. The second
 fact is that the climate was very
 warm, and the people were very
 happy. The third fact is that the
 people were very intelligent, and
 they were very fond of learning.
 The fourth fact is that the people
 were very brave, and they were
 very fond of fighting. The fifth
 fact is that the people were very
 kind, and they were very fond of
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 is that the people were very honest,
 and they were very fond of telling
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 very fond of telling the truth. The
 fifteenth fact is that the people
 were very generous, and they were
 very fond of giving to the poor.

December 26. Henry Sawtelle, Jr., son of Henry, born in Massachusetts, and Mary, born in Boston.

December 27. David L. Luce, son of David W., born in New Bedford, and Clara A., born in Boston.

December 29. Catherine A. Kingston, daughter of Thomas and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

December 30. Wesley E. Adams, son of Henry S., born in New Hampshire, and Hannah M., born in Millbury.

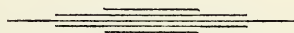
——— —. Morris Mahoney, son of Cornelius and Johannah, both born in Ireland.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HYDE PARK

HISTORICAL RECORD

VOLUME IV—1904



PUBLISHED BY
THE HYDE PARK HISTORICAL SOCIETY
HYDE PARK, MASS.

HYDE PARK

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CHARLES F. JENNEY

HENRY B. CARRINGTON (*ex officio*)

Copy to Hyde Park Historical Society,
Hyde Park, Mass.
Oct. 1, 1905.

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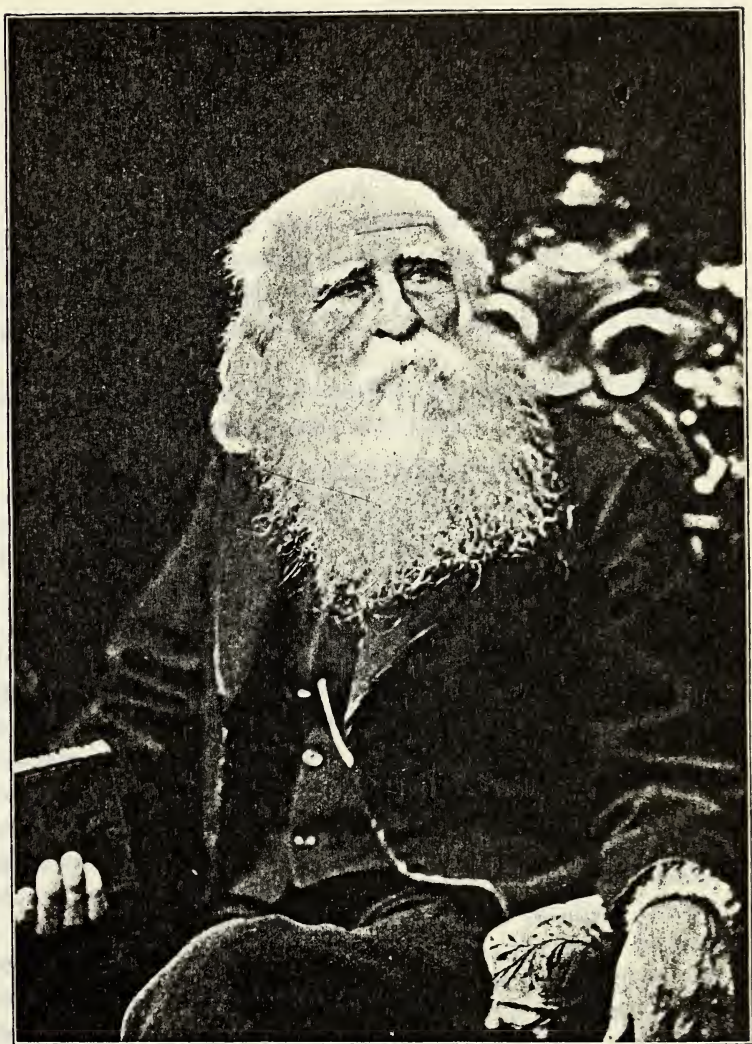
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THEODORE DWIGHT WELD.
1803—1895



JOHN PIERCE, M.D.

THEODORE DWIGHT WELD.

1803 — 1895.

AT a meeting of the Hyde Park Historical Society, May 22, 1895, Memorial Exercises were held, commemorative of the life and services of Mr. Weld, who had just ended his long life. The address of William Lloyd Garrison, Jr., is given in full below.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, JR., AT HYDE PARK,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1895.

It is a difficult thing to say anything fresh of Theodore D. Weld in this community, where he lived so long and where so often the story of his life has been rehearsed. It is given to few men to be present at their own apotheosis, and Mr. Weld was among that number. Often he must have been weary of the repeated narration of his own early life to which he was compelled to listen. Although permitted to live to an exceptional age, yet the years in which his brilliant reputation was achieved were exceedingly brief. It was his fate to occupy a shining position at a crucial time, and no anti-slavery history can be written that does not reflect its illumination.

To his own light was added that of another not less phenomenal. The romantic story of the South Carolina Grimke sisters, the younger of who became Mrs. Weld, parallels the experience of Lane Seminary. The record holds the story of both lives, and, instead of enlarging upon them this evening, let me rather occupy the few minutes at my command in referring to the great cause which they so nobly served.

We have arrived at a distance from the anti-slavery struggle which allows a fair perspective, impossible in the near contact of

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that day. Time must be allowed for men's prejudices and interest to abate, and history is the only clear lens through which such epochs can be distinctly viewed. Every generation has its crowded thoughts and occupations, its issues and its duties, and there is little time for recent retrospection. Old prejudices and antagonisms perpetuate themselves, and generations must pass before the embers are entirely cold. To-day we are not far enough away to get the right proportions of the abolition movement, but yet sufficiently removed to view them in a calm light.

The episodes in which Mr. Weld and the Grimke sisters figured were ended before my life began, and, in the days of my earliest recollection, their names and deeds were part of history. When I first saw Mr. Weld it was at the beginning of the Civil War, and his appearance upon an anti-slavery platform was like a resurrection from the dead. It seemed as if the fires of war were necessary to bring him again to the rostrum, from which the loss of voice and the necessity of other occupations had so long withdrawn him. He had then the prophet's aspect and the authority of the past. My boyish eyes viewed him with awe and wonder. Then he and his revered wife became neighbors; a new bond established itself between his old friends, and another generation grew up to know him in a new phase and a new environment.

On such an occasion as this it were more fitting that one who had taken part in the great conflict should narrate its great deeds and glory. But the days of fierce persecution were ended when I came upon the stage, and I can but repeat inherited traditions. A few veterans still linger upon the scene and they are awaiting the glory of the full sunset. Parker Pillsbury, of Concord, N. H., Elizabeth B. Chace, of Valley Falls, R. I., Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia, the only surviving signer of the A. S. Declaration of Sentiments, Charles W. Whipple, of Newburyport, Mass., and a few others, are the only ones unswallowed by the flood.*

If one would get a realizing sense of Northern public sentiment in the Thirties, when Mr. Weld was prominent,— of the bitterness of society towards the fanatics and disturbers of the peace who

* Still true, November, 1897.

the first day of the month of January, 1777, the British
army, consisting of about 15,000 men, entered the city of
Philadelphia. The Continental Congress, which had fled from
 Lancaster and York, was now in the city. The British
army, under the command of General Mifflin, was
defeated at the Battle of Germantown on September 26, 1777.
The British then moved on to Philadelphia, and on
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protested against slavery, — let him read "The Martyr Age of the United States," by Harriet Martineau. It seems strange in reviewing the history of that time to find among the unpopular and denounced citizens the very ones who are now revered as saints and heroes, and for whom bronze and marble statues are created. If one were only to catalogue the workers in the cause, it would occupy more time than is permitted me for my entire speech this evening. There is an eloquent passage in the epistle to the Hebrews which was quoted with great force by John Bright, on a famous occasion as applicable to that heroic band who have made America the perpetual home of freedom. It is this: "Time would fail me to tell of Gideon, of Barak, of Samson, of Jephtha, of Samuel, and the Prophets, who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens."

The abolition of American slavery is not the only glory that will attach itself to the anti-slavery workers. To them is due the salvation of self-government on this continent, because they vindicated free speech and the freedom of the press. Slavery did its best to stifle both of these agencies, and, had it succeeded, our Republic would only have added another despotism to the governments of the world.

The anti-slavery conventions were in the nature of a university. There one could study current history, logic, the skill of debate, the mastery of language. Emerson testifies that at anti-slavery meetings eloquence was dog cheap. Surely no band of reformers could be more diverse in gifts, more varied in style and expression, while animated by the same indomitable purpose. Stephen Foster was the model of an aggressive combatant, with his sledge-hammer speech and his directness of attack. Parker Pillsbury, who was also a pioneer in the wilderness, dealt in the language of the prophets and indulged in passages of Miltonic strength; Charles C. Burleigh was the keenest of logicians, weaving from premise to conclusion an impregnable garment of mail. Frederick

Douglass was both orator and wit, gifted with a sense of humor and a never-failing tact that made him an entertaining and formidable debater. Charles Lenox Remond invariably aroused an audience upon the subject of race prejudice, which he felt so keenly. Lucretia Mott, with her gentle and sweet presence, was always sure to captivate and attract. Abby Kelly Foster, with a pathos and feeling born of bitter experience and insult, touched every hearer, and Lucy Stone, then in her attractive youth, never failed to charm. Mr. Garrison, although not an orator in the accepted sense of the term, yet had great influence over his hearers, by his elevation of spirit and his earnestness and force of language. Wendell Phillips stood peerless as one gifted by nature to utter the loftiest thoughts in the most perfect form.

There are others whom I cannot enumerate, but to listen year after year to their discussions and lectures was to acquire more than any college education could give. Indeed, those who were not in sympathy with the abolitionists were drawn to their meetings simply for the luxury of hearing such discourse. Of course there were cranks and oddities who took advantage of the freedom of the anti-slavery platform to force themselves into notice and to disturb the proceedings; but it was better to submit to such infliction than to violate the law of a free platform. Only when the disturbers were demented, like Abby Folsom and Father Lamson, were they forcibly removed from the assembly, but not until they had exhausted the patience of the audience.

It was an exciting time in 1850 when George Thompson came for the second time to the United States to preach abolition. It was the day of Webster's culmination, and his adherents were active in breaking up anti-slavery meetings. The clerks from the business houses were sent systematically to raise a row, and I recall one evening in Faneuil Hall, when a ring was formed under the chandelier in the centre, and the boys gave a Jim-crow dance, with shouts of derision to make speaking impossible. Thompson was at his best in a storm, an orator of the highest rank, quick and witty at repartee, fervid and impressive and sure to win in the end, if only allowed to be heard.

Those were days worth living. To be connected with a little band of reformers, derided and abused by pulpit, press, and society, yet sustained by the loftiest principle, the spirit of self-sacrifice, and utter carelessness of personal consequence, was itself worth a lifetime. To them duty to the slave was paramount to every other consideration. But they were far from being lonely and cast down. Themselves delightful in character, learning, and wisdom, to lose their society was a loss indeed, beside which what was popularly known as social life was stale, flat and unprofitable.

I remember the Fugitive Slave excitement in Boston. The rescue of the slave Shadrach from the Boston Court House, the rendition of Thomas Sims at midnight, and the noon-day shame of the return of Anthony Burns, when he marched down State street on that memorable June day, 1854, to be shipped back to his Virginia master. Doubtless some of you can recall the intense feeling which pervaded the city, the emblems of mourning, and the coffin draped in black hanging over the building on the corner of Washington and State streets. Col. Higginson has recently given a most interesting account of his participation in the attack on the Court house the night before the rendition of Burns. At the memorable meeting at Faneuil Hall that same night, presided over by George R. Russell, Wendell Phillips and Theodore Parker spoke to the excited audience and the assembly was broken up by the news that the Court house was attacked. But this is recent history compared with the time when Mr. Weld was prominent in the anti-slavery movement.

The publication of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," in 1852, marked an epoch in anti-slavery history. Its incalculable value to the cause of the slave cannot be estimated. All over the English-speaking world, and in foreign nations where the book was translated, human hearts were touched and the love of liberty stimulated. It marked the beginning of the end. Nor was the story ephemeral. To this day a steady demand for it exists, and within a year or two a cheap edition of the book has been issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The aged and immortal author still survives, unfortunately with her great faculties eclipsed.

But what a storehouse of romance and wonder the years of American slavery contain! It has hardly yet been touched, and it is reasonable to believe that American genius will one day borrow from the vast material existing to add to the world's literature. Now, as ever, truth is stranger than fiction, and verified facts can be produced equal to anything that imagination can furnish. Think of Henry Box Brown, shipped from the South in a dry goods case, forced at times during the long journey to be in an inverted position. How breathlessly the friends in the anti-slavery office at Philadelphia waited while the cover was taken off and the living freeman stood erect before them! And what story more romantic than that escape of William and Ellen Crafts, she disguised in man's clothing, with her light complexion, personating the master and her darker husband acting as body servant. Then followed the kidnappers on their trail to drag them back to slavery. It was Theodore Parker who harbored them in his house in Exeter Place, and furnished them with weapons to resist capture. Two years ago Ellen passed away, but William is still alive, and was in Boston the past winter. Both of them subsequently returned to their old home in Georgia, where they accumulated property, and where William makes his home.

There are stories of tragedy which are too moving to detail, like that at Christiana, Pennsylvania, where the mother plunged a knife into her children rather than have them dragged back by slave hunters. I can only touch upon and not elaborate these memories. The particulars are garnered up in William Still's memorable book entitled "The Underground Railroad" and are there preserved.

The life of reformers in all times seems to be the same, their own generation being blind and deaf and the next one garnishing their sepulchres and building monuments to commemorate their trials and virtues. I never pass the costly statue of my father on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, without recalling the time when the ways and means were such a problem in our household, and when the same amount of money expended in that mass of bronze would have lifted the family into comfort and preserved the life of the

overworked wife and mother. But it was not to be in the nature of things. To-day we are oblivious to the present reformers whose monuments will challenge the attention of our children. If any of us were asked to name the heroes who will outlast their days and be remembered with gratitude by the community in which they suffer and toil, we should fail utterly. In 1850, Webster and Everett and Choate were the great Massachusetts figures. and Phillips, Garrison and Parker were thought of chiefly as fanatics and extremists. Who would have dreamed that the latter triumvirate would hold a higher place in American history than the former, and gather to themselves in greater measure the gratitude of mankind? But so it is.

Reputations are clearer now, and it is easy to recognize in Lowell's lines the abolitionists for whom they were intended.

"Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes. They were men who stood alone,
While the crowd they agonized for hurled the contumelious stone;
Stood serene, and down the future saw the golden beam incline
To the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine."

The one good that we get in contemplating the lives and characters of those who have suffered for a principle and been instrumental in making a better civilization is the spirit of emulation. James Freeman Clarke, in 1883, published his recollections of the immortal struggle in a book entitled "Anti-Slavery Days." In it he refers to the time when he lived in Cincinnati and used to visit the colored people of that city.

He says, "I recollect asking about their habits of temperance, and was told that at one time nearly all the colored people of Cincinnati belonged to the Temperance Society, having been induced to join it by the generous and devoted labors among them of Theodore D. Weld, a Divinity Student in Lane Seminary."

"How far that little candle throws its ray,
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

It is comforting to think that the spoken or written word does not die with the occasion which gave it birth. Recently there

came to the notice of the North a noble Southerner, John J. Dargan, of Sumter, S. C., who was once in the Confederate Army and afterward helped persecute the negroes under Wade Hampton. It happened that this same book of Dr. Clarke came accidentally into his hands, opening his eyes to the wrongfulness of the system which he had defended and converting him to the true spirit of abolition. Although connected with the leading families of South Carolina, he has been willing to lose his reputation and his old friends for the sake of vindicating the rights of the colored people to legal equality and fair voting. He is undergoing in his native State the same perils that Mr. Weld and the other abolitionists suffered in the North in the years we are considering.

The work contemplated by the anti-slavery leaders was not finished with President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, and has not yet reached its accomplishment. Every year a great advance is made, but the lynching of the innocent Southern men and women is of daily occurrence and the race hatred and prejudice survives the Civil War. It is an immense gain to abolish the auction block and the buying and selling of flesh and blood, but the true republic, where all shall have an equal chance regardless of race or sex, is yet to be realized in the United States. With all our boasting, we are still semi-barbarous, and history will not paint us in an enviable light.

Before concluding this desultory address, the recent death of John Brown, Jr., recalls his heroic father and Harper's Ferry. I well remember that enemy of human slavery as he came North to solicit aid for his enterprise. He had a mild and gentle manner, combined with the firmness of the Puritan and the temperament of the idealist. We call him old John Brown, although he was but fifty-nine when Virginia took his life, and his son, John Brown, Jr., whom we are accustomed to think of as youthful, had reached the age of 74. The son was worthy of the father, and needed only occasion to make manifest publicly his inherited strain of noble blood.

Let me end as I began, with your distinguished townsman whom this memorial service celebrates. Freedom keeps sacred

the spots where her defenders lived and died, and it is well to mark the local appreciation of this remarkable man. Not inappropriate to Theodore D. Weld are Lowell's fine lines in his Commemoration Ode :

“ Life may be given in many ways,
And loyalty to Truth be sealed
As bravely in the closet as the field,
So bountiful is Fate;
But then to stand beside her,
When craven churls deride her,
To front a lie in arms and not to yield,
This shows, methinks, God's plan
And measure of a stalwart man,
Limbed like the old heroic breeds,
Who stand self-poised on manhood's solid earth,
Not forced to frame excuses for his birth,
Fed from within with all the strength he needs.”

A special meeting of the Hyde Park Historical Society was held on the evening of December 1, 1903, in Weld Hall, the ladies of the Thought Club being present in large numbers. The President, Charles G. Chick, Esq., in stating the purposes of the meeting, said in part : Ladies and Gentlemen of the Thought Club and Historical Society : We have met together this evening to honor the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our late distinguished townsman, Theodore D. Weld. We do well to pay this tribute to his memory. Early last spring this subject was discussed by our Curators, but investigation revealed the fact that the birth of Mr. Weld occurred in November, — to be exact, upon the 23d of November, so no action was then deemed advisable.

Some weeks ago we were gratified to receive a communication from a committee of the Thought Club expressing a desire that the day be marked by some public exercises, and suggesting a wish to join with our Society in preparing a proper programme for the observance of this anniversary.

The Historical Society cordially entertained the suggestion, and gentlemen Henry B. Miner, G. Fred Gridley and General Henry

B. Carrington, were appointed to confer with the Committee appointed by the Thought Club, viz., Mrs. Albert E. Bradley, Mrs. H. A. B. Thompson and Mrs. Augusta L. Hanchett.

The programme prepared and published you have doubtless seen. I will call for addresses by Mr. Weld's associates and townsmen. General Henry B. Carrington, is to speak for the Historical Society; Mrs. Albert E. Bradley and Mrs. Cordelia A. Payson for the Thought Club; Edward S. Hathaway for the Public Library; Hon. Francis W. Darling for the Church; Charles G. Chick for the School Committee, and Wilbur H. Powers for the citizens.

I have invited Mrs. Bradley, President of the Thought Club, to preside this evening. She declined the invitation, but will be heard in behalf of her Club later.

The following are the addresses in part as given at this meeting,

ADDRESS OF GENERAL HENRY B. CARRINGTON, LL. D.,
FOR THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The opening of the 19th century witnessed a fresh outburst of soul-protest against human slavery. The pioneer agitators for general liberty and the extinguishment of all slave trade received active support from many earnest New England reformers, and four of that number are eminently worthy of notice from their intimate and confidential companionship with him whom this occasion especially honors. The four included (besides Mr. Weld) John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet and consecrated champion of universal liberty, Elizur Wright, and Hon. Arnold Buffum, so long Mayor of Lynn, the senior of the group in years, having been born as early as 1782.

On the 4th of December, 1886, Mrs. Cordelia A. Payson, of Hyde Park, gave a reception at her home on Fairmount, under the auspices of the Thought Club, in honor of Mr. Whittier's birthday, just passed, and invited three of the *quartette*, Whittier, Wright and Buffum, to meet Mr. Weld, and together extend congratulations to Mr. Whittier upon the completion of the task to which he had, together with them, devoted his life. It fell to my lot to offer

the birthday tribute, partly in verse and partly in prose, and, under instructions of the Hyde Park Thought Club, the same was published and sent to Mr. Whittier.* His response was as follows:

Oak Knob, Danvers, 12 mo. 10, 1886.

GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON,

Dear Friend:—I am glad of the opportunity which thy kind note offered me, to thank thee for thy contribution to the exercises of the "Thought Club" of Hyde Park, on the 4th instant. I wish I could feel that I deserve the high compliment of thy tender and beautiful words, but I am truly grateful for them, notwithstanding.

I have tried to serve the cause of Freedom and Humanity, by speech and pen, while others, like thyself, have enforced their stern and righteous lessons in the dread arbitrament of the battle-field.

The incident of John Brown's address to thee and thy schoolmates, so long ago, is noteworthy. One boy, at least, took to heart the lesson and made it the rule of his life. I am very truly thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

He wrote from Amesbury, under date of June 7, 1890, in part as follows: "I am glad that my dear friend Weld is recovered from his illness. I have had some trouble with the fever and ague, and am still suffering from its effects. Will thee kindly remember me to dear Weld, and believe me, with high respect and esteem, thy aged friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER."

On the 14th of July, 1887, he wrote from Centre Harbor, N. H. "The passing away of our friends Buffum and Wright admonishes me that the end of earth to me also is near. I am almost the last of the old Anti-Slavery company. Of the sixty-three signers of the original Declaration of the American Anti-Slavery Society in 1833, Robert Purvis and myself alone are left."

"P. S. I am glad to hear of my dear friend Weld's health and vigor. He is one of the noblest men I ever knew, God bless him!"

On the 4th of January, 1889, he also wrote, "If thee see my dear old friend Theodore D. Weld, will thee give him my love. The death of several has left him and myself alone." The evening might be spent in similar proof of the tender relations between these two heroes who had united their lives in one common consecration to human liberty.

Mr. Weld, himself, was born at Hampton, Connecticut, Nov. 23, 1803. One who knew him well says, in a diary, still preserved,

[* The Tribute appears at the end of this article.—ED.]

“Weld was an athlete, even in boyhood. He antedated Sam Patch in leaping from high trees into deep water, and beat Pontiac himself for riding down straddles. But for his midnight drowning in the ice locks of Alum River, from which he was barely restored, he would have lasted into the twentieth century.”

He entered Exeter, a small boy, at the age of ten, but failing eyesight compelled him to leave for Philadelphia. In 1833 he became Secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and also initiated a system of Manual Labor schools, of which notice will again be made. As a student at Lane Theological Seminary, at Cincinnati, he soon attracted attention by his wonderful vocal and oratorical powers, which would hold vast audiences in rapturous delight, or arouse them to wild passion of approval or dissent. Mobs repeatedly attempted to drown his voice, and, as often, police protection was needed to save him from violence, although his nerve never weakened and he never exhibited fear as to the outcome of desperate and impassioned appeals in behalf of humanity. In a diary of Elizabeth Whittier, sister of the poet, his visits to her brother are described as “if an archangel had entered their home,” and her language halts in the attempt to describe “the magical power and richness of his voice, the benignity of his manner, and the Godlike attributes of his very presence.”

President Joseph R. Tuttle, late of Wabash College, then a student in Lane Seminary, took notes of one great speech of this “Thunderer of the West” and contributed it as “The masterpiece of American eloquence for liberty,” to the “Patriotic Reader,” now in use in our own schools as well as those of Boston, Philadelphia, and other chief cities. With all this matchless eloquence, fearlessness and aggressiveness of statement, he was thoroughly gentle, modest, self-denying, charitable and magnanimous. A few incidents mark his type of character during his student years. Class jealousies were so rife that lots were demanded as to choice of rooms, of which there were indeed too few. The excitement became heated. Weld, upon drawing second choice, declined to use it, preferring to take his chances at the end. The lottery fell through and an amicable adjustment was realized. A

slovenly and unsavory candidate for a room could find no room-mate. Weld offered him a part of his room. A deep well, lined with moss-covered stone, was dangerous, but required clearing. No one would either volunteer or obey orders to descend and clear it out. Weld made the descent cheerfully, did the work well, hoping that "the well was all right at last." He assisted in organizing a negro school in a church basement, and although three young ladies were nominally in charge, several students took their turn in teaching geography, grammar and arithmetic. The success was moderate, until Weld proposed to *start hymns*, for a *change*. This was a new inspiration, and after the experiment was a success, he triumphantly exclaimed at the close of the exercise, "Bless the Lord! they can sing!" An English abolitionist sent him a desk, and with it \$25 in gold. This he spent for the school, although his own brother immediately received a letter, "begging for a little money, just to buy a few shirts." This unselfishness marked his entire life.

Upon leaving the Seminary for more open public life as a travelling anti-slavery orator, he met frequent opposition from mobs. Having secured a church at Granville, Ohio, for a lecture, a mob at its close threatened to destroy the building if he again attempted to occupy its platform. Upon meeting the trustees and stating the threat, he responded to their anxious inquiry as to what was to be done, "Let them do it if they dare. I will then speak standing upon its foundation!" To a committee of the mob who repeated the threat, he sent this message: "Come on! Come on! We will entertain you, but you must bring your own winding sheets. I can't supply them!" He then delivered six lectures without interruption. At Painesville, Ohio, a stalwart ruffian beat a bass drum near his stand to drown his voice. His disregard of the instrument, his powerful voice, captivating manner, and graceful bearing, so impressed his audience, that one of the most violent of the threatening mob suddenly rushed at the drum and kicked the head, yelling, "I'm bound to hear him through. Be decent as *he* is, if you know how!" He left the ground with cheers instead of hisses. His fairness, sincerity,

fervor and courage, with a remarkably assertive physique, brought victory. Even as late as 1863, Rev. S. J. May, of Syracuse, declared that "Wendell Phillips, as an orator, was his only rival in the cause of liberty"; but failure of his voice silenced his later participation in similar engagements.

It was at one of the Manual Labor Boarding Schools, located at Tarringford, Conn., and conducted by Rev. Erasmus Goodman, the Congregational minister, and Dr. Erastus Hudson, the village physician, both noted abolitionists, that John Brown, coming from his home at New Hartford, addressed the pupils upon the horrors of the slave trade, showing diagrams of slave-ship decks and their treatment. The late Rev. Dr. W. W. Patton, President of Howard University, Washington, has passed away, and no other pupil than myself is living. Both teachers were afterwards mobbed, Mr. Goodman dying in a hospital at Chicago, where Dr. Patton administered to his dying needs. John Brown, overwhelmed by his theme, called for a rising vote of all who would seek the termination of human slavery upon reaching manhood, and his famous words of blessing upon those who stood to their feet were never forgotten by the class thus addressed. Rev. Horace Day, a Yale graduate, the Latin Instructor, recently deceased, was the instructor who, at the request of the visitor, called up the Geography Class to hear his appeal. [See NOTE.]

In 1841 Mr. Weld became editor of the American Anti-Slavery publications at Washington, D. C., and was the especial companion of those members of Congress who favored the "Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia." In 1864 he established at Inglewood, New Jersey, a school (said to be the first) for the joint education of both white and black youth. He had married Miss Angeline Emily Grimke, daughter of Judge John Grimke

NOTE.—John Brown's strange words to the Tarringford School boys, as given by Dr. Patton to the students of Howard University many years ago, and as afterwards confirmed by Mr. Day, were these: "Now, may God Almighty, my Father, your Father, and the African's Father; Jesus of Nazareth, my Saviour, your Saviour, and the African's Saviour, and the Holy Ghost, my Comforter, your Comforter, and the African's Comforter, bring you early to Jesus, and enable you to redeem your pledge."

of South Carolina, in 1828, who joined the Friends in Philadelphia in 1835, and she at once emancipated the slaves inherited from her parents' property. In 1827 he published a book upon the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and another upon "The Bible on Slavery;" in 1841 he published "American Slavery as it is, of 1,000 Voices," and in London, the same year, a volume entitled "Slavery and the Slave Trade, as it is in the United States." Others present will give his record in the various trusts held by him since his residence in Hyde Park. My personal relations with Mr. Whittier brought Mr. Weld and myself into very close companionship soon after my removal here from Boston, and his exalted spirituality comported fully with his undying devotion to whatever elevated American youth as well as men. His sphere of thought seemed to emit a divine radiance that illumined his very face, fascinating all with whom he had intercourse. His devotion to Mr. Whittier had no limit. Even when the poet wrote sarcastic but half-playful verses, upon his *deserting him* and *taking a wife*, even declining to attend the ceremony, there was no jog in their common step, and the "playful doggerel," as Mr. Weld styled the production, was a passing jest.

A few words are justly due to the memory of the other two, who visited Hyde Park together, and rightly have a place in our local historical record. Arnold Buffum, once Mayor of Lynn, born in Smithfield, R. I., in 1782, was a warm friend of Lafayette and was his guest in Paris. Lafayette, with the approval of Washington, had bought a plantation worked by slaves, to test the possibility of giving them education and mechanical training in connection with their emancipation. Buffum also escorted Frederick Douglass on his first trip to England, as well as defied conductors who refused Mr. Douglass a seat in the car with him when first visiting Lynn. In 1832 he was associated with Garrison in the publication of the "Emancipator" and was President of the New England Anti-Slavery Society.

Elizur Wright, another of the quartette, was born in 1804; graduated at Yale in 1836; was also Secretary of the American

Anti-Slavery Society during 1833, and for a time editor of the "Emancipator." He published "Human Rights" in 1834-5, and soon after published, in London, an "Introduction to Whittier's Ballads."

In this fitly-named "Weld Hall," with his life-like portrait smiling upon our interview, it may not be too much to say, that as a friend and example to our youth, a pattern of good citizenship, and a model of Christian grace, bearing and accomplishments, we have yet to place upon our records the name of any to be classed as his superior.

Mrs. Albert E. Bradley, President of the Thought Club, upon being introduced, presented with appropriate words a beautiful laurel wreath as a tribute from the Club to Mr. Weld, one of the founders and teachers of the Club and always its warm friend. Among other things, she related a personal reminiscence showing his fatherly love for all mothers and children.

ADDRESS OF MRS. CORDELIA A. PAYSON.

If we may not say that the Thought Club sprang from the brain of Theodore Weld, as Minerva from Jupiter, we may affirm that he was present, among the feminine divinities that projected the club, and assisted in their councils. The paramount idea of the association was to exercise a broadening influence and to help woman to become intellectually all that her God-given endowments claimed for her, to set before her the nobler incentives to study and self-culture and thought communion. Mr. Weld was made an honorary member, and was a fine Shakspearian scholar, although not taking up the study until he was fifty years of age. His King Lear and his Macbeth were masterly conceptions. All this wealth of culture was given freely and unostentatiously to the Thought Club. His classes and lectures in Boston and vicinity were highly estimated. His battle for humanity had left him not in the vigor of his career, when Garrison called him "The lion-hearted and invincible Weld."

He brought not only rich scholarship, but a soul consecrated to humanity, into our Club. He would come in and take some retired

seat, refusing to accept any chair of honor that had been arranged for him. But wherever he sat, there was the tone-center. Very noticeable in his manner was his appreciation and discernment of their intellectual gifts in all his intercourse with the members.

The equivalent of a University course in English literature, and a collateral course in English history, made up an early calendar. Into our little group of "immortals," Father Weld seemed to introduce Shakespeare and Milton in their bodily presence. "Paradise Lost" was to him a sublime oratorio. One of his utterances was that Shakespeare, next to the Bible, is our best master of idiomatic English, the stanchest bulwark of our good old Saxon.

Mrs. Payson read a personal letter from the poet Whittier, rendering a fine tribute to Mr. Weld.

ADDRESS OF WILBUR H. POWERS.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

You have well said, Mr. Chairman, that this was not down on the program. In fact, it seems to be down on me, as I had no idea until my name was called that I was expected to say anything this evening.

The Chairman:— That is so.

As I have listened to the remarks this evening in memory of our distinguished fellow-townsmen, Theodore D. Weld, the idea has been impressed and re-impressed, what a splendid thing it is to hold dear the brave acts and noble deeds of those who have lived among us. A people which remembers its heroes and emblazons their splendid achievements on the scroll of fame speaks volumes for their own character and tends to make their own time historic.

I well remember Theodore D. Weld. When I knew him I was young and he was old. His silvery locks resting upon his broad shoulders, his massive head tipped forward, his keen and kindly eye, with the front of Jove, made him an impressive figure to look upon.

Just think of the times in which he lived and the important part he took in those times! The nation was divided over the

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private, non-sectarian,
 coeducational institution of higher learning. It was
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slavery question. Aristocracy, wealth, culture, society, church, even the law of the land fostered and sustained the institution of slavery. But his conscience said slavery is a sin, a curse to both black and white, therefore it must be abolished. In clarion tones, with a few associates at first, but with an ever-widening circle, he threw his heart and soul into the work, regardless of opposition and persecution, fearless in the face of mobs, cutting his way by keen argument to the ever-changing conscience of the multitude, winning converts all the time.

Think of the men with whom he associated and whose names have been mentioned here to-night, leaders in history. It was a grand work and nobly done.

You have spoken of his love for his town. No one could doubt it. He knew his duty and he did it well. The performance of every-day duty did not annoy him as it seems to annoy some people.

You have spoken of his devotion to his church for which sacrifice was a pleasure. It is easy for great souls to be grand for a day, to rise at some time to great heights, and to be ready to sacrifice all, even life itself, on the altar of conscience. But it is hard to meet the petty details of every-day life as you find it, with its irritations and annoyances, its misunderstandings and misinterpretations, its bickerings and faultfindings, its weaknesses and failures, its hopes and fears, its longings and disappointments, and still keep the soul sweet. But these details never seemed to trouble Mr. Weld. If they did, the public never knew it. They tended rather to give him an opportunity to use his gifts for the benefit of others.

But, we must not limit him to his church or his town. They were dear to his heart, of course, but his whole life shows that he was too broad to be confined to the horizon of his church or town or to any race. No church, no town, no nation, no race could command his sole attention. The whole world came within the purview of his thought and sympathy.

He walked our streets, was a citizen of our town, and helped our people. But his mind reached out to all climes and peoples,

and he was equally ready to lay plans for the development and improvement of them all.

His heart went out to all conditions and classes, and his time and his purse were the ever-ready servants of his sympathy.

His soul was linked with Heaven.

ADDRESS OF FRANCIS W. DARLING.

Mr. Chairman:

Some of those who have spoken to you to-night knew Mr. Weld through a longer period of years than I, and yet, during the last twelve or fifteen years of his life, perhaps I knew him as intimately as any. It is to those years and my impressions then gained that I must confine myself. Others may tell you of his many years of consecrated action on the rostrum and in the study; years of unremitting devotion and cordial self-sacrifice; a long half century of noble endeavor in the cause of universal liberty. But when I first came to know him, he was a very old man. His life work had been done, or so, at least, he imagined. I remember well my introduction to him. I was acquainted with the great labor of his life. I knew him to be a great man, I felt him to be a good man. I take it, however, that with most great and good men, one would find the intensity of the halo somewhat diminished during twelve or fifteen years of subsequent intimate personal contact. And yet every year I came to know him better, it was to love him more. He was a wellspring of joy and gladness to his friends, from which they quaffed many a copious draft of cheer and comfort. He never permitted himself or others to despond in any good work. His faith was inspiring, his counsel always conservative, his energy sublime.

Mr. Weld was one of a mere handful of men and women who founded the Unitarian Church in this town and for a quarter of a century was the President of its society. Of broad and liberal faith, he had none of that opinionated bigotry which sometimes accompanies it and which sees no good outside. His kindly, genial soul went out to all those who, under whatever banner, were fighting the cause of Christ on earth. And I believe, if

there had been no Unitarian Church in the community, he would have fought just as valiantly and just as energetically within the fold of some other denomination.

The world lost a great philanthropist in not making Mr. Weld a rich man. His generosity knew no bounds of self-interest or even prudence. I remember one occasion among others when we were raising money at the church for some outside charity, I noticed that Mr. Weld's name led all others in the amount of his subscription. I took the liberty of remonstrating with him by saying that there were others who could afford to do much more than he, and that he ought not to deny himself unnecessarily. He said to me, "I take it kindly what you say, but there is one truth I have learned in my long life, and that is, that self-sacrifice for the sake of others is the highest type of happiness." "I know," he added with a smile, "you would not deprive me of a great pleasure."

His love of children had in it that delicacy and adaptability which made them responsive. In the Sunday School he was a most faithful attendant, always reading the lessons and singing the hymns with the children. They all loved him and called him Father Weld. Something of the nobility and purity of his character must have gone forth into their young lives, and I believe that the children of fifteen or twenty years ago are better men and women to-day than otherwise they would have been.

I asked him once, "What has been the happiest period of your life?" He answered, "The happiest period with me has been since I was seventy-five years old. I have been growing happier every year since."

You do well, members of the Historical Society and the Thought Club, to pay this loving tribute to his memory. The trustees of the Public Library have done well to name this beautiful little hall in his honor. To those of us who knew him, however, his memory is his monument.

How vivid such a monument may sometimes be, was evidenced to me one evening last winter. I was sitting at the play in Boston. Julius Cæsar was being presented by Mr. Mansfield's

company. It was the last scene of the tragedy, a portion of the battle-field at Philippi; Brutus had just fallen upon his sword, the defeated army had drawn off. Suddenly was heard the on-rushing of the victorious hosts. At their head came Antony and Octavius in the proud moment of success. As Antony discovered Brutus' body, he rushed over and knelt for a moment beside it. Then rising, with tears in his eyes, he said:

"This was the noblest Roman of them all,
His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, *this was a man.*"

Strange to say, the face and form, not of Brutus, but of Mr. Weld, rose before my view, and I thought of all those who had stood with him in the anti-slavery fight, some of whom had written their names higher than his on the scroll of fame, and I said to myself, after all, *he* was the noblest of them all. So, too, like Brutus, *his* life was gentle and the elements so mixed in *him* that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, *this was a man.*

I thank you for giving me this opportunity of paying my loving tribute to the memory of Hyde Park's first citizen.

ADDRESS OF EDWARD S. HATHAWAY.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I esteem it a special honor that I have been invited to speak to you on this occasion of Mr. Weld in his relation to the Public Library. Having been with him a member of the first Board of Trustees, and for several years its Secretary, I was intimately associated with him; perhaps, from that relation, more so than any other member of the Board. It was somewhat of a surprise to me, in looking up the matter for the little talk I am to make, to find that I am the only member of that first Board now living in Hyde Park. Of the nine men who constituted that body, five have passed over to the "silent majority," three have removed to other spheres of usefulness, and I alone am left to tell the story. To Mr. Weld, more than to any other man, the town is indebted

for its Public Library. Very early in the town history he began to move for its establishment. Through his efforts public sentiment was aroused on the question, and as a result of his labors, the town, in 1871, appointed a Library Committee to take the initiatory steps necessary to its foundation. At the first meeting of this Committee, held at the home of Mr. Alanson Hawley, a member of the Committee, and the father of Miss Hawley, who so long served as Assistant Librarian, and whose valued services are commemorated by the bronze tablet in the room below, Mr. Weld was chosen Chairman, and presented a draft of a plan for the establishment of the library drawn by his own hand, which was unanimously adopted. It is worthy of mention in this connection that Mr. Hawley pointed out to the Committee "more than one hundred new and valuable volumes, his donation to the Hyde Park Free Public Library, to be transferred to it as soon as its shelves should be in readiness." These, so far as I know, were the first books acquired, and formed the nucleus around which has gathered the present valuable collection which constitutes the library. So the work began. Donations of books were then solicited, and through personal subscriptions, a course of lectures and entertainments, and a town fair organized and conducted by the ladies of Hyde Park, all held during the fall and winter of 1871-2, about six thousand dollars was raised, and the library became an assured success. In all this preliminary work, Mr. Weld, as Chairman, sustained a large part.

At the Annual Town Meeting in 1872 the Committee presented its report in print, and recommended that "the Selectmen, the School Committee, the Town Treasurer, and the Town Clerk, be appointed a committee for the nomination of the Hyde Park Library Board." This Committee presented the names of the following persons, who were elected as the first "Library Board:" Theodore D. Weld, *Rev. Perley B. Davis, †Rev. Isaac H. Gilbert, ‡Rev. E. A. Manning, §Rev. W. J. Corcoran, Edmund M. Lancaster, Hobart M. Cable, Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, who declined to

*Pastor Congregational Church. †Pastor Baptist Church. ‡Pastor Methodist Church.
§Pastor Catholic Church.

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serve (Charles W. W. Wellington being elected in her place), and Edward S. Hathaway.

Mr. Weld was made Chairman of the Board, and the work of gathering the library began. Room 3 in "Cobb's Block," so called, now known as "Fairmount Block," was secured as headquarters, and Mr. Wm. E. Foster, from the Providence Athenæum, was chosen for the first librarian, in September, 1873. Early in the next year the work had so far progressed that on the evening of March 4, 1874, public inauguration services were held in "Neponset Hall," a fine building standing on the site now occupied by Brown's ("Neponset") Block, and the next day, March 5, 1874, the library, with upwards of three thousand volumes on its shelves, was opened to the public in what was then known as "Connor's Block," now "Union Block," occupying the westerly end of the building; the library room embracing those now occupied by Mr. Bunton, Mr. Bleakie, and the Board of Health; and the present office of the Water Company serving as the Trustees' and Librarian's room.

In 1883, these quarters proving too straight for its growth, the library was moved to "Odd Fellows' Block." In 1898, to meet its enlarged and still growing needs, the town voted to build, and in September, 1899, it took possession of its permanent quarters and the doors of this building were thrown open to the public. With its later history you are all familiar. At the present time it numbers over thirty-two thousand volumes, more than ten times its original number, and has shelf accommodation for sixteen thousand more. And for this result, in which we all take pride, the town is indebted to Mr. Weld. It was his eye that caught the vision, his brain that gave it shape, and largely his hand that wrought it out. Its accomplishment was his chosen line of public service, his one public ambition; and to its achievement he brought that nobility of character which marked him everywhere in everything he undertook.

After nine years of service as Chairman of the Library Committee and the Board of Trustees, he resigned that position and his membership in the Board, January 1, 1880. In all these years

he never missed a meeting of the body. As showing his estimate of the responsibility of the position, and the spirit of fidelity which pervaded his every relation in life, I quote from his letter of resignation :

"Having, as its chairman for the last nine years, attended all its monthly and other meetings, I find now that I can do it no longer. As other responsibilities, which I cannot lay aside, so tax my time as to leave me no alternative, I accept the necessity and resign.

Regarding membership in the board as a sacred trust, I cannot retain it unless I perform the duties it presupposes and enjoins."

The estimate placed upon his service by his associates upon the Board is shown by the following, taken from their report to the town, as it appears in the printed Town Report for that year :

"Since the organization of this body, on the 15th of July, 1872, up to the meeting at which his resignation was presented, he has never missed a single meeting, and by his untiring interest in all things pertaining to the affairs of the Library has done more than any other person to place it in the position it holds to-day, an honor alike to itself and to the town. To Mr. Weld, more than to any other one man, the citizens owe the existence of their Library."

In their reply to his letter of resignation, over the signature of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., in behalf of the Board, they emphasize this opinion by saying, looking back to the first meeting, previously mentioned :

"And, sir, we believe we trench upon the claim of no other person when we say that, from that time to the present, you have been the prime mover and the guiding spirit in the establishment and conducting of the beneficent work."

Such, then, was Mr. Weld in his relation to the Public Library. From a long and close association with him as Secretary of the Board, probably in closer relation than any other member of the body, I speak from personal knowledge in corroboration and emphasis of all that has been said of him. Pre-eminently fitted by his tastes, his training, and his knowledge of books, for the difficult task laid upon him, a courtly gentleman of the old school, he was the soul of honor, loyalty and fidelity. In all my association with him I never heard him speak an unkind word, nor

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impugn the motives of any man. With absolute honesty and singleness of purpose himself, he accorded to every man the same virtues of which he was so largely the personification.

Upon the bronze tablet in St. Paul's, London, erected in memory of Sir Christopher Wren, are inscribed these words: "If you would see his monument, look around you." Particularly applicable, it seems to me, are these words to him whose memory we honor to-day.

Assembled in this hall bearing his honored name, his kindly face beaming down upon us from its wall; in this building, the material embodiment of his ambition, aims, and hopes, the permanent home of the library he toiled so long, so earnestly, and so faithfully to establish, a monument more enduring than marble or bronze, it is eminently fitting that on the one hundredth anniversary of his birthday his friends and fellow-citizens are gathered here to render their tribute of honor and regard to the memory of Theodore D. Weld.

ADDRESS OF CHARLES G. CHICK.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

When notified by the Committee that I was to speak upon Mr. Weld as a member of the School Board, I felt that the selection should have been of one who had served with him in that capacity. I looked about, that I might suggest a more appropriate person. I went to the town records, and much to my surprise, I found my own service upon the School Committee antedated that of any person now living in our town. I did not serve, however, with our distinguished townsman, during his school service of about one year and a half as a School Committeeman. I was, however, a resident of the town during that time, and well remember the circumstances of his election and of his resignation from the Board, which was shortly followed by that of his associate, Rev. Perley B. Davis, now residing in West Roxbury.

Rumors were current at the time of an attempt, more or less successful, on the part of some members of the Committee, to use

their office for political ends. With my knowledge of the make-up of the Committee, I have no doubt that the rumor was correct. We who knew Mr. Weld will readily understand with what indignation and disgust such tactics must have filled him.

Mr. Weld's service, as I have said, was but short, and so far as the record goes it indicates a devotion to his duty and to the schools of the town. I cannot at this time confine myself to his career upon the Committee, but I must speak of his interest in the schools after he left the Board. It is well known that for many years it was customary for the annual closing exercises of the schools to be held in the respective buildings, and during my long service I cannot recall a year at the Fairmount School, which was near his home, when Mr. Weld was not almost the first to greet me and express his interest in the school and children, and encourage me by his words of cheer.

Nor was it in the schools alone that Mr. Weld was interested. This Historical Society was organized upon a call of which he was a signer, and even during his life he had its interests much at heart. I well remember a meeting held at Association Hall, early in the Society's history, when the outlook was dark and many were fearful of the failure of our enterprise. Mr. Weld took the floor, and in remarks full of interest and courage stimulated us younger men to persevere and not to give up a work which he considered so important to our community. I am sure his zeal upon that occasion gave new vigor to his associates, and the work went forward.

We meet to-night in Weld Hall, and it is in every way an appropriate place for this meeting. It is in the Public Library Building, and we have heard from one of his associates upon the Board of Trustees how much is due to Mr. Weld as a founder and promoter of this Library. This building is in one sense a monument to Mr. Weld's love for education. How full of courage he was! How his presence would cheer one to duty! Wherever good was to be done in our town, there would be found Mr. Weld.

GENERAL H. B. CARRINGTON'S TRIBUTE,

In response to the Sentiment, "We honor John G. Whittier, the Christian Poet and Patriot," at the "Whittier Evening" of the Thought Club of Hyde Park, December 4, 1886.

On the sharp Sicilian promontory, past which the dreaded currents swept the tempest-driven mariner as he shunned Scylla, only the more to dread the sister rock, Charybdis, there lived an aged sire, whose life, just fading out, had been given to a single purpose from his early youth.

About his quiet cavern home, just on the cliff, the stunted stumps, trimmed closely, to suit their master's will, were strung with woven strands of silk, of varied size and length; and, save the random visits of such as sought his counsels, their tremulous response to the passing winds was his sole companionship.

He was the weather seer; and upon a stone, worn hollow by the use of years, he sat, hour after hour, with his chin bowed beneath his knees, supported by his hands, and his white beard and unclipped locks reaching to the earth, as he gave ear to the voices of the winds.

Not when the sharp treble screamed shrill notes, piercing painfully the ears of maidens clambering upward to seek some cheering words of lovers absent on the main; not when the deep-toned bass yielded its solemn melody and warning cadence, in unison with the surf that pounded the rocky coast below; but when each string just lent its burden to the chorus, not one lost, nor one oppressive, did his words declare the safety of those upon the sea, or bid his inquiring guests depart, to launch new ventures for happy issues.

The weather seer was wise, because he read aright the lesson of the winds, that harmony in law and action gives perfect safety in the realm of nature, and harmony is not sameness, but the sum of all influences maturing toward the Infinite.

Higher than nature in its strange and seemingly fantastic forms is the master work of nature's Master, *man*. Strange are the cords that vibrate in our souls. Now sharp, keen notes of strife; then stormy outbursts of fire and passion; and then, at once, the tenderest lullabies that woo the child's caress, and sighs as gentle as the whisper of the angels.

Man, who should be in full harmony of faculty and expression with those of the Infinite Father, is most discordant when life takes shape or mood from fitful eddies and yields not its every force to the complete control of Him who doeth all things well.

But life, thus chastened, poised and nerved, imparts fresh dignity to man. Its trenchant words or blows break rivets that hold the soul and forms of men in chains. Its gushing sympathies o'erflow the wastes of despairing anguish,

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AS REVISED AND AMENDED TO 1901
BY J. H. COOPER

The Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land. It is the foundation of the government and the rights of the people. It is the basis of the federal system and the separation of powers. It is the source of the authority of the government and the protection of the individual. It is the cornerstone of the American republic.

The Constitution of the United States is a living document. It has evolved over time through the process of amendment and interpretation. It has adapted to the changing needs of the nation and the people. It has provided a framework for the government and the rights of the citizen. It has been the source of inspiration and guidance for the American people.

The Constitution of the United States is a testament to the wisdom and foresight of the Framers. It is a document that has stood the test of time and continues to guide the nation. It is a source of pride and inspiration for the American people. It is the foundation of the American dream.

and lift the oppressed to cheer and hope and happiness. Envy, of such, is lost in the magic of their tender sway. Detraction shrinks away from the brightness of their benevolence. Passion is foiled by the supremacy of conscience, and the enmity of the bad finds no chance for assault, when that life is lived, alone to bless, and drops its charities and its goodness, like the clouds of heaven, for all alike.

There are *thoughts* and *times*, which, closely fitted,
Give birth to nations, grandeur to a life.
Enfolding in their marvellous embrace,
Such spur to action, and such lofty aims,
That perpetual fruitage is their end,
And all mankind take impress, never lost!

Such *thoughts*, from heaven derived, and nurtured, too,
Reflect the yearnings infinite which plead
For man's redemption from the curse of sin;
And when some human soul, by them controlled,
Commands its life to do their blessed work,
A brighter age begins, and man is saved.

Such *times* are burdened with the grievous ills
That mark the sweep of frenzied passion,
Grinding dependent ones beneath its heel;
And in the onslaught of the fearful hour,
Invoking e'en the spirits of the blest,
To cry in anguished sympathy, "How long!"

Blessed be they who live in times like these,
And, rising to the plane of stern demand,
Surrender thought, and self, and earthly gain,
To the mission of the solemn hour.
To rescue mortals—themselves immortal,
And thus take part in earth's deliverance.

I knew of one, whose thoughts, in just such times
Had caught their inspiring force from heavenly grace;
Whose heart beat true with "Over Heart" above;
Whose life took pattern from the Son of Man,
And humbly made His mission guide his own,
"Laying up treasure, that survives all else."

"O, loved of thousands," spared to us awhile,
Thy "hidden thoughts," thy "spirit tried and true,"
Thy "gentle deeds," thy words so full of power,
Shall never lose their glad some, magic way;
Shall never fail to nerve out heart and hand,
"Till Truth and Right shall reign, the earth throughout."

Poet and scholar, Christian, brother, friend,
Beloved of all, and in thy love embracing all;
Thy mission, like the mission of the Master,
But sought to bring again "God's Image" fair
To suffering slave and struggling man, oppressed,
That earth might bear foretaste of paradise.

Stay, O stay! if thus the Father wills,
While yet, sweet "Freedom's Voices" fill the ear;
And in the fullness of thy work, well done,
Though canst rejoice with us, who honor thee,
That in the times when Liberty was lost,
Thy thoughts kept faith with God's, and freedom came.

The swift-winged hours shall bear us quickly hence,
And yet, the parting on this hither shore
Is but the change of guard in campaign watches;
And when the struggle ends in victory,
We'll tune our voices to the unison
Of ceaseless melody, in heaven, with thee.

JOHN ELIOT AND THE INDIAN VILLAGE AT NATICK.

BY ERASTUS WORTHINGTON.

[This interesting paper was read, fifteen or twenty years ago, before both the Hyde Park and the Dedham Historical Societies. It is now re-published by special requests.]

The story of the organized missionary efforts for the conversion and civilization of the Indians, which began in 1646, under the leadership of Rev. John Eliot, minister of Roxbury, forms one of the brightest chapters in the history of that time. With those efforts the town of Dedham and its early settlers had many varied and intimate relations. About nine miles from Dedham village, on the banks of the Charles river, on the site of the present village of South Natick, and including a portion of Wellesley, John Eliot established the principal Indian town which he called Natick, signifying "the place of hills." It was a town whose population was exclusively Indian, with a church whose members were all Indians under an Indian pastor and deacons, and whose civil and industrial affairs were managed by Indians, and which continued to exist as an Indian town for a century, and which entirely disappeared only with the extinction of its people. The town of Dedham may fairly consider the history of this almost forgotten town as a part of its own history, since it was formed by a grant from its territory, made with the formal consent of its inhabitants; its pastor, the Rev. John Allin, was one of the most active of Eliot's coadjutors, and upon the town records there appear several entries relating to its early history.

In the charter of the colony it is declared to be the principal end of the plantation to "win and unite the Indians to the Christian faith," of which Gov. Cradock in his letter of 1629 from

England had not failed to remind the colonists. In 1644 by an order of the General Court, the county courts were directed to take care that the Indians be civilized and instructed in the knowledge and worship of God, and the reverend elders were requested after mature deliberation to return what they thought about it. In 1646 by another order, a committee was appointed "with Mr. Shepard, Mr. Allin, and Mr. Eliot to treat for the purchase of lands for the encouragement of Indians to live in an orderly way among us." In October of the same year, Mr. Eliot first preached at Nonantum, where he was well received by Waban, the principal Indian of that neighborhood, a grave and serious man. He also held a lecture at Neponset which he continued for two years. In this work he was assisted by Mr. Allin of Dedham, and Mr. Shepard of Cambridge. So encouraged was he by the numbers and character of his hearers, that after four years, he proposed to them that they should select some spot where they might dwell together in a town and be gathered into a church. The place they selected was Natick, then included in the grants to the Dedham proprietors. The following entry upon the Dedham Records shows how the matter was initiated :

"1650, 7, 21. Forasmuch as the satisfying of the motion about the accommodation of the village to be erected for the Indians at Natick, is a matter of great concernment in many respects, it is thought meet to nominate and depute the men whose names are hereunder written, to take a careful and special view of the lands, in proposition to that end, who are also desired to make returns of their apprehensions therein to the Selectmen of the town. Eleazer Lusher, Fra: Chickering, Sergt. Fisher, Lieut. Fisher, Anthony Fisher, Sen.: Ensign Phillips, Jno. Dwight, John Haward. John Gaye, Thos. Wright, Timo. Dwight."

"1651, 8, 20. A certificate is recorded that the inhabitants of Dedham have chosen and authorized our beloved brethren Lieut. Joshua Fisher and Sergt. Daniel Fisher to treat and conclude with the much honored General Court now assembled at Boston, or any town, person or persons, for and in behalf of said town of Dedham, in any case concerning the accommodation of the Indians, the inhabitants there, and also the accepting and receiving any lands, if any be tendered in exchange, or anything that is necessary to be considered therein according to their best discretion."

In 1651 the General Court, in answer to the petition of John Eliot of Roxbury and upon motion of the inhabitants of Dedham, for the futherance of the Indian plantation at Natick, granted 2,000

acres within their boundaries, "and in case Mr. Eliot should desire more of Dedham land they may move the several towns to recompense Dedham for what land they shall part with over and above the 2,000 acres."

The building of the town had already begun. The work was done mainly by the Indians themselves. The town was laid out with three long streets, two on the north side and one on the south side of the river. They also built a fine, high foot-bridge with an arch over the river, the foundations of which were secured by stone. A weir was also built to catch the alewives. Each family had a house lot. The dwellings generally were Indian wigwams, built with small poles fixed in the ground, bent and fastened together and covered neatly with bark stripped from the trees when the sap was up, and were tight and warm. A hole in the top served for a chimney. There were a few houses built after the manner of the settlers, but these are said not to have been as comfortable as the wigwams, and the Indians were inclined to keep to their wigwams. These wigwams varied in size; some twenty and some forty feet long. The door was always shut by a mat falling as people went in and out. They could prevent the smoke by means of a mat hung on the windward side. In the greater houses they made two, three, or four fires at a distance from each other. They made a kind of couch raised about a foot high from the earth, covered with boards, upon which mats and sometimes bear skins and deer skins were placed. These couches were six or eight feet broad, and might be drawn near to the fire or kept at a distance from it. Gookin says: "I have often lodged in their wigwams; and have found them as warm as the best English houses." In the centre of the village the Indians built a large, handsome fort, circular in form and palisaded with trees. In the centre of this fort they built, after the English fashion, a building about 50x25 feet, which served for a meeting-house and a schoolhouse. Gov. Endicott describes its construction in these words: "To tell you of their industry and ingenuity in building of a house after the English manner, the hewing and squaring of their timber, the sawing of the boards themselves, and making

of a chimney in it, making the ground sills and wall plates and mortising and letting the studs into them artificially, there being but one Englishman, a carpenter, to show them, being but two days with them, is remarkable." The upper room of this building was used by the Indians to hang their skins and other things of value. In a corner of this room there was an apartment partitioned off with a bed and bedstead in it, for the use of Mr. Eliot. It appears from the Dedham record that in 1659 land and timber was granted to the Indians on the south side of the river for a saw mill. It is not certain whether this saw mill was ever completed and operated, however. The Indians were supplied with spades, hoes, axes and other farming implemen'ts. They planted apple trees, and orchards were begun. They could mow grass well and "made drums with heads and brasses very neatly and artificially." Many of them cut their hair and adopted the English apparel.

In August, 1651, about one hundred of the Indians met and adopted a system of government for the town. Under the advice of Mr. Eliot it was like that which Jethro proposed to Moses in the wilderness for the Israelites. They chose one ruler for a hundred, two rulers for fifties and ten rulers of tens. They adopted a solemn covenant in which they declared, "The Lord is our judge, the Lord is our law-giver, the Lord is our king." Waban was chosen a ruler of fifty. They had an Indian school-master, who could read and spell English very well and who also taught writing.

The building up of this Indian village was a work of some two years, but the gathering of a church required still greater circumspection. Although there were seven towns of Praying Indians in the Massachusetts Colony, one being at Punkapog, where William Ahaton was ruler and teacher, under the guidance of the Rev. John Eliot, Jr., a son of Mr. Eliot. Yet Natick was the largest and was deemed the model of the praying towns. "The better and the wisest sort," says Mr. Eliot, "had for some years inquired after church estate, baptism and the rest of the ordinances of God, in the observation of which they see the godly

English to walk. I have from time to time delayed them upon this point, that until they were come up to unto civil cohabitation, government and labor, which a fixed condition of life will put them upon, they were not so capable of being intrusted with the treasures of Christ." But in 1650, finding they had come under civil order, fixed themselves in habitation and had shown the fruits of their own labor in the building they had erected and in the construction of a meeting-house, Mr. Eliot says the argument for delay was taken away. But still he moved slowly in the solemn and important business. During the summer, sometimes on the Sabbath and sometimes on lecture days, he called the Indians together to make their confessions and give their knowledge and experiences. These were all written down, and "being hopeful," he says, that there was fit matter among them for a church, he appointed a day for assembling the Elders of the neighboring churches, to hear these confessions read for their advice. It was indeed a solemn and imposing assembly. Governor Endicott with about twenty horsemen made the journey from Boston, spending the night previous at Dedham. Among the elders were Mr. Wilson of Boston and Mr. Mather of Dorchester.

Gov. Endicott thus describes his visit to Natick, October 13, 1651, in writing to the Society in England for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen natives in New England. "Truly, Gentlemen, had you been ear and eye witnesses of what I saw and heard on a lecture day among them about three weeks since, you could not but be affected therewith as I was. To speak truly, I could hardly refrain tears from very joy to see their diligent attention to the word first taught by one of the Indians, who before the exercises prayed for the manner devoutly and reverently (the matter I did not so well understand), but it was with such reverence, zeal, good affection and distinct utterance, that I could not but admire it; his prayer was about a quarter of hour or more, as we judged it; then he took his text, and Mr. Eliot, their teacher, told us that were English the place (there were some ministers and diverse other godly men that attended me

hither): his text was in Matt. 13, 44, 45, 46. He continued his exercise full half an hour or more, as I judged it, his gravity and utterance was indeed very commendable; which being done, Mr. Eliot taught in the Indian tongue about three-quarters of an hour, as near as I could guess; the Indians, which were in number, men and women, near about one hundred, seemed the most of them so to attend him (the men especially) as if they would lose nothing of what was taught them, which reflected much upon some of our English hearers. After all, there was a psalm sung in the Indian tongue and Indian meter, but to an English tune, read by one of themselves, that the rest might follow, and he read it very distinctly without missing a word, as we could judge, and the rest sang cheerfully and pretty tunably. I rode on purpose thither, being distant from my dwelling about thirty-eight or forty miles, and truly I account it one of the best journeys I made these many years."

In 1654 the Indians were again examined by the Elders at Roxbury, who seemed to have apprehension, lest they might not be fitted for church membership. Finally in 1660, the church was formed of baptized Indians, both men and women. The number is not stated, but in 1670, according to Hutchinson, there were between forty and fifty communicants and there were two Indian teachers, John and Anthony, who were reputed to be grave and pious men. The number of inhabitants at this time was estimated at one hundred and forty-five.

Mr. Eliot was enabled to carry on his work among the Indians by pecuniary contributions sent from England, where it excited great interest. A corporation was created by an act of Parliament for the "Propagation of the Gospel among the Heathen natives in New England" through which collections were made and regularly transmitted. A very curious and interesting series of seven pamphlets, bearing quaint titles, written by Eliot, Shepard, Wilson and Mayhew, giving very full and minute accounts of the work among the Indians, were published in London by this society from 1647 to 1655. There is also a full and accurate history written by Daniel Gookin, one of the magistrates of the

colony, and employed by the General Court for the civil government and conduct of the Indians in the Massachusetts Colony.

"It was the custom of Mr. Eliot," says Gookin, "the better to prepare and furnish them (the Indians) with abilities to explicate and apply the scripture, by setting up a lecture among them in logic and theology, once every fortnight all the summer, at Natick; and several of them, especially young men of acute parts, have gained much knowledge and are able to speak methodically and profitably unto any plain text of scripture. From this church and town of Natick hath issued forth as from a seminary of virtue and piety, divers teachers that are employed in several praying towns."

In the tracts before referred to are recorded many questions put by the Indians to Mr. Eliot at his lectures, which show how closely they comprehended the spiritual instruction they then received. Among them were such questions as these:

"If any talk of another man's faults and tell others of it, when he is not present to answer, is not that a sin?"

"Why must we love our enemies and how must we do it?"

"May a good man sin sometimes? Or may he be a good man and yet sin sometimes?"

"If a man be almost a good man and dieth, whither goeth his soul?"

"If a man think a prayer doth God know it, and will he bless him?"

"If a wicked man pray whether he doth make a good prayer, or when doth a wicked man make a good prayer?"

"Seeing the body sinneth, why should the soul be punished, and what punishment shall the body have?"

"I see why I must fear Hell and do so every day. But why must I fear God?"

"I find I want wisdom; what shall I do to be wise?"

"Can they in heaven see us here on earth?"

"How is the tongue like fire and like poison?"

"Seeing God promised Abraham so many children like the stars for multitude, why did he give him so few? And was it true?"

"Do not Englishmen spoil their souls to say a thing cost them more than it did? and is it not all one as to steal?"

"You say our body is made of clay. What is the sun and moon made of?"

"We are commanded to love the Sachem, but is the Sachem commanded to love us?"

"When Englishmen choose magistrates and ministers how do they know who be good men that they dare trust?"

These are but a few of the questions selected from many others covering a wide range upon matters of ethics and theology which were put to Mr. Eliot by his Indian hearers. They certainly show that these apparently stolid savages, when their mental powers became quickened, were very acute to draw fine and just distinctions in morals, and to endeavor to penetrate the most profound mysteries of spiritual truths.

In 1647 the General Court had passed an order authorizing the establishment of courts in the Indian towns, to hear and determine all civil and criminal cases, not being capital and concerning the Indians only. The Indian Sachems might issue writs of summons or attachment and appoint constables to execute their orders and judgments. A marshal general having a jurisdiction in all the praying towns was appointed by the General Court. In Natick, Waban was the magistrate and there were two constables chosen yearly. Of Waban as a magistrate, Mr. Eliot says "that his gift lay in ruling, judging of cases, wherein he is patient, constant and prudent, insomuch that he is much respected among them." There are two reported cases in Waban's court that are somewhat amusing and very aptly illustrate the characteristics of the Indian in his manner of thought and expression. A warrant issued by him for the arrest of a drunken Indian, ran thus:

"You, you big constable, quick you catch 'um Jeremiah Offecow, strong you nold 'um, safe you bring 'um, afore me. Waban, Justice of Peace."

When Waban was asked what he would do when Indians got drunk and quarrelled, he gave this just and impartial opinion: "Tie um all up and whip um plaintiff, and whip um 'fendant, and whip um witness."

Waban seemed to have impressed all who knew him as a man of sincerity and real dignity of character. From the time he first welcomed Eliot to his wigwam at Nonantum, to his death, he exercised a great influence among his people, and his life was consistent with his Christian profession. He married a daughter of the Sachem of Musketaquid (Concord). His age was nearly the same as that of Mr. Eliot, and he lived to be upwards of seventy

years. Piambon was the next man to Waban and was a ruler of ten at Natick. The teachers of the town were Anthony and John Speen, who according to Gookin were grave and pious men. Capt. Peter Ephraim commanded the Indian company and rendered very efficient service during Philip's war. The marshal general of all the praying Indian towns was Capt. Josiah or Pennahannit, who dwelt at Nashobah (Littleton).

It must not be understood that the remarkable success which attended Mr. Eliot's work at Natick during the first years proceeded without encountering serious obstacles. But for the money and sympathy received from England, its progress would have been slow and feeble. Mr. Eliot was cordially sustained by the Governor and the magistrates as well as by the leading Puritan ministers. But aside from these, it is evident that the body of the settlers viewed the undertaking with indifference if not with hostility. The natural antipathies of a civilized race against a barbarous race had then, as always, the full sway. Dedham had freely given up a large portion of its territory and had granted further privileges to the Indians, but it had been done on the condition that they should lay down all claims in the town elsewhere, set no traps in unclosed lands, and if more than 2,000 acres were required, the town should receive recompense from the other towns. But there soon arose a grave controversy respecting boundary lines. The original consent of the town was given that the lands should be taken on the north side of the river. But the Indians had not yet learned the meaning of the ownership of lands, over which they had been accustomed to range at will, nor to respect their neighbors' landmarks. This is a degree of civilization to which many white men have never attained. The Indians proceeded to occupy and improve two large fields on the south side of the river, which were common and undivided and were wanted by the Dedham settlers for themselves.

All attempts at negotiation failed and a petition to the General Court for relief was referred to the County Court. In 1661, the town began a suit to try the title, and it appears on our records

that "Timo: Dwight and Edward Richards were appointed a committee to provide for the entertainment of those who attended as witnesses the trial of the suit in Boston." The town was represented by Lieut. Joshua Fisher and Ensign Daniel Fisher, and Mr. Eliot appeared for Natick. The evidence was taken in writing and is still preserved in the State archives. The jury found for the plaintiff, the town of Dedham, but the magistrates refused this verdict. The town thereupon petitioned the deputies, who referred the matter to a commission of competent and disinterested men to set out the lands of the Indians, being of opinion that while the legal right of Dedham could not be denied, yet the Indians should not be dispossessed. The commissioners recommended that eight thousand acres be granted to Dedham, or £500 sterling be paid in compensation for the lands taken beyond the original grant of two thousand acres. The General Court thereupon granted eight thousand acres of land in any convenient place or places, not exceeding two, where it could be found free of former grants, if Dedham should accept the offer. The town accepted the grant and located their land at Petomtuck, the Indian name for Deerfield.

But the peace and prosperity of Natick was destined to receive a far ruder shock in the outbreak of Philip's war. In 1675 it had reached its highest point of success. Many of the praying Indians at Natick belonged to the Nipmucks who lived in the interior of the colony. Philip early endeavored to incite these people against the English settlers, and at Hassanamesit (Grafton) the praying Indian town was broken up, as some of the Indians had joined the side of Philip. Some of the outrages were ascribed to these praying Indians. The horrors of the Indian attacks upon the settlements threw the colony into a state of panic which allowed of no discrimination between friend or foe, if he was an Indian. At this time there were fourteen praying Indian towns in the colony, with a population, according to Gookin, of 1100. But with few exceptions all these Indians were allies of the settlers. Waban had early notified the settlers of Philip's warlike plans. John Wessansmon, a Natick schoolmaster, had told the Governor

of Weymouth that Philip was about to make an attack, and his murder, instigated by Philip, was the occasion of the first attack. All the Indians at Natick were firm in their adhesion to the side of the settlers. Eliot and Gookin pleaded in vain that Natick might be undisturbed, and thereby stood in danger of violence to themselves. In October, 1675, Waban and the rest of his people were taken from their houses and carried to Deer Island in Boston Harbor, where they spent the winter. Here they endured unspeakable hardships for want of proper shelter and insufficiency of food, so that many fell sick and died. In May, 1676, the popular clamor having in a degree subsided, these poor people were brought back to their desolate village to occupy their former habitations. The injustice of their treatment, however, did not cause them to swerve in their fidelity to the cause of the Colonists. Capt. Ephraim, with his company of twenty-nine Indians, while his people were suffering their temporary banishment, remained to do efficient service. During the winter, in January, 1676, he brought in many Nipmucks to Boston. With a company of English from Medfield he marched with his company to the relief of Rehoboth. The snow being deep, the English company were discouraged and returned, but Capt. Ephraim kept on, surrounded a body of the enemy and offered them quarter. Eight who refused were shot, but the rest, numbering forty-two, were captured and brought in. According to Hubbard, in 1677, "the Governor and Council having had good experience of the faithfulness and valor of the Christian Indians, armed two hundred of them, with forty English, against the Eastward Indians." But Natick never recovered from the disaster resulting from Philip's war. But two of the praying Indian towns survived it. With Natick, however, it was only the beginning of a period of decline.

A very entertaining account of a visit made to Natick in 1685 is found in the "Life and Errors of John Dunton," a book printed in London in 1705. Dunton was a London bookseller, a young man, who spent a few months in America, to collect a debt due him and to sell some of his books. He was afterwards an author. He was a humorous writer, a sort of Mark Twain in his time,

and gives some very graphic accounts of people he met in Boston. After visiting Cambridge, he continues :

"My next ramble was to Roxbury, in order to visit the Rev. Mr. Eliot, the great apostle of the Indians. He was pleased to receive me with abundance of respect, and inquired very kindly of Dr. Annesley, my father-in-law, and then broke out, with a world of seeming satisfaction, 'Is my brother Annesley yet alive? Is he yet converting souls unto God? Blessed be God for this information before I die.' He presented me with twelve Indian Bibles, and desired me to bring one of them over to Dr. Annesley, as also with twelve speeches of converted Indians, which he himself had published."

"Summer was now well advanced, however my time did not lie much upon my hands, for upon my return from Roxbury I found several of my friends making ready for a journey to Natick. Every summer there's an Indian lecture preached there, which has been kept on foot ever since the Rev. Mr. Eliot gathered a church there of the converted natives."

"I was glad of the opportunity to acquaint myself with the manners, religion and government of the Indians. When we were setting forward I was forced out of civility and gratitude to take Madam Brick behind me on horseback; it is true, she was the flower of Boston, but in this case proved no more than a beautiful sort of luggage to me."

"We had about twenty miles to Natick, where the best accommodations we could meet with were very coarse. We tied up our horses in two old barns that were almost laid in ruins; however, we could discover where they stood formerly. But there was no place where we could bestow ourselves, unless upon the green-sward, till the lecture began. The wigwams, or Indian houses, are no more than so many tents, and their way of building 'em is this: they first take long poles and make 'em fast in the ground, and then cover them with mats on the outside, which they tie to the poles. Their fireplaces is made in the middle and they leave a little hole upon the top uncovered with mats, which serve for a chimney. Their doors are usually two, and made opposite to each other, which they open or shut according as the wind sits, and these are either made of mats or of the barks of trees. While we were making such discoveries as these, we were informed that the sachem of the Indian king and queen were there. The place, 'tis true, did not look like the royal residence; however, we could easily believe the report, and went immediately to visit their king and queen; and here my courage did not fail, for I stepped up and kissed the Indian queen; making her two very low bows, which she returned very civilly. The sachem was very tall and well-limbed, but had no beard and a sort of a horse-face. The queen was well shaped, and her features might pass pretty well; she had eyes as black as jet and teeth as white as ivory; her hair was very black and long, and she was considerably up in years; her dress peculiar—she had sleeves of moose-skin, very finely dressed, and drawn with lines of various colors, in Asiatic work, and her buskins were of the same sort; her mantel was of fine blue cloth, but very short, and tied about her shoulders and at the middle with a zone, curiously

wrought with white and blue beads with pretty figures; her bracelet and her necklace were of the same sort of beads, and she had a little tablet on her breast, very finely decked with jewels and precious stones; her hair was combed back and tied up with a border, which was neatly worked both with gold and silver."

"When we had made our visit to the Indian king and queen, we went to the meeting place where the lecture was preached by Mr. Gookin, upon that subject. 'It is appointed unto men once to die and after death the judgment.' The poor Indians were very much affected, and seemed to hang upon his lips. The lecture was done about four in the afternoon and we had twenty miles to Boston, so that we were obliged to mount immediately and make the best of our way."

Mr. Eliot died in 1690 at the advanced age of eighty-six. Before his death he ordained an Indian pastor for the Natick church, the Rev. Daniel Takawambpait, who had been educated for the ministry. In 1698 the number of church members was but seven, but there were one hundred and eighty Indians living in the town. The son of Waban was sent to Dedham to be educated, and his name continued through two generations. Mr. Takawambpait died September 17, 1716, and he was the only Indian pastor, although there had been several Indian teachers. A second meeting house was built in 1700. At the beginning of the eighteenth century the Indians still maintained a town government, and had a military company. In 1721 Mr. Olive Peabody came to live and labor for the Indians; a third meeting house was erected the same year, and it is said that when people went in and out on Sunday they used to step across the ditch which surrounded the circular fort in Eliot's day. The Rev. Jonathan Townsend, minister of Needham, under the date of April 14, 1728, records that he preached that day at Natick, and baptized fourteen Indians, seven adults and seven children. He also baptized seven English children on the same day. The Rev. Stephen Badger, who began his ministry at Natick in 1752, wrote an extended account of the decline of the Indian village in 1797. He says that during the first year of his ministry and residence at Natick he joined more Indians in marriage and baptized more than of the English inhabitants. Many of the Indians enlisted in the French wars, between 1754 and 1760, and some died from epidemic diseases about this time. A curious and complete

census with the names of the inhabitants was taken and certified by Joseph Ephraim and others, June 16, 1749. The population at that time was 166. In 1764 a census showed a population of thirty-seven persons, but this did not include the wandering Indians. Many of the young men and girls were employed on the farms of the English inhabitants. In 1797 Mr. Badger estimated the number of "clear-blooded Indians" to be near twenty, and the number of church members two or three. Mrs. Stowe found the original characters for her sketches in "Old Town Folks" at Natick, and she describes the congregation on Sunday as partly made up of Indians. The fund which was raised in England, and which in the time of Charles II. produced £600 sterling per annum, was transmitted up to the time of the Revolution. Hutchinson says, "Perhaps no fund of this nature has ever been more faithfully applied to the purposes for which it was raised." Natick was incorporated as a district in 1761, and thenceforward its distinctive character as an Indian town ceased. Gradually the English inhabitants purchased the lands of the Indians, and Natick became a town governed by white men in 1781. In the early part of the present century the Naticks became practically extinct as a people.

The fifth meeting house, now standing, occupies the same spot as the Indians' meeting house of 1651. The old Indian burial ground is traversed by the streets of the village. The head-stone of the Rev. Daniel Takawambpait may be seen in the edge of the sidewalk. A few years since in laying water pipes a long row of Indian graves was encountered. Beads, charms, Indian pipes and a kettle have been found in the graves and are preserved in the collection of the local Historical Society there. The name of Waban is well perpetuated in the beautiful lake at Wellesley on the outlet of which the Indian saw mill was built. Mr. Hunnewell's fine estate was once owned by Indian proprietors, and an Indian deed inclosed in a copper box was placed under the corner stone of his mansion. An ancient tree known as Eliot's oak still stands as the only memorial of the Indian village.

But the life and work of John Eliot will always stand out in

bold and bright relief upon the sombre background of Puritan history. Never was the soul of a Jesuit father more thoroughly fired with the missionary spirit than that of this Puritan minister. His devotion was absolute. At the meridian of his life he began to acquire the language of the natives into which he afterwards translated both the Old and New Testaments, which were printed in Cambridge in 1661 and 1663, and was the first Bible printed in America. He also published several Indian Catechisms, an Indian Grammar, some Indian versions of the Psalms for singing, besides translations of two other religious books. And while accomplishing this work, he was accustomed to make frequent journeys in the saddle from Roxbury to Natick, where he preached on lecture days, superintended the providential affairs of the church and town, defended the Indians in their difficulties and controversies with others, made detailed reports of his doings to the society in England of whose bounty he was the almoner, besides the general care of all the Indian churches in the praying towns. He was not a mere enthusiast, but a learned, gifted man, wise and prudent in his counsel, and had a good share of executive ability. When he rested, his works followed him, and were to be recognized for at least half a century.

Surely this was no futile experiment, as some historians would fain have us believe, that so clearly demonstrated the mighty uplifting power of Christianity, with the levers of education and of the industrial arts, to raise men from a condition of abject barbarism to a degree of civilization, limited and imperfect though it was. Who dares to say that some of those Indians who sat in darkness did not, through the parting of the clouds about them, get some clear glimpses of the heavenly light? That they gained just notions enough of truthfulness, honesty, sobriety and virtuous living, all which they enforced by legal penalties; that they attained a certain measure of capacity for self-government in local affairs; that they remained the faithful allies of the Colonists in the face of a popular clamor which brought distress upon them in the terrible struggle of Philip's war—all these things are fully attested by historical evidence, and finally we

cannot forget that the work begun by Eliot in the middle of the seventeenth century was continued, though with diminished vigor, to the middle of the eighteenth century, and that it did not entirely cease to bear fruit, so long as in the Providence of God the Naticks were permitted to exist as a people on the face of the earth.



GOING WEST IN 1820.

Including Extracts from Journal of Jacob Richardson, Jr.

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY, NOVEMBER 16, 1903,
BY GEORGE L. RICHARDSON.

"Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first Acts already past,
A fifth shall close the Drama with the day:
Time's noblest offspring is the last."

Some ethnologists say that our ancestors were Aryans; that, in prehistoric times, the Aryan race occupied the plains of Central Asia; that some part of them migrated southwardly and colonized India; others, westerly, by degrees, until they had occupied Europe and mingled with the primitive inhabitants. Greece arose with its arts and philosophy; Rome with its laws, and Jerusalem with its enduring religion.

Let us call this presumptive history.

Now we know from recorded history how the western kingdoms of Europe—Spain, Gaul and Britain—sent forth people across the Atlantic who colonized its western shores.

So presumptive history and recorded history, taken together, show a tendency in mankind to move westwardly, with the sun; or at least they show that tendency in the Aryan race. The black races of Africa have not shown that tendency, so far as we know, except when transported by others to be held in bondage. Stanley found the pygmies about where Herodotus said they would be found in his day.

We know from recent history that the colonists on the western shores of the North Atlantic essayed to establish a government without despotism, and we know the result. When a union of states had been formed the westward movement continued. New

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states were formed with governments modelled after those of the original states by people who had migrated from the latter. Scions cut from the Anglo-American tree, they would bear of their own kind whatever they might be grafted to. During Monroe's administration the territories of Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine and Missouri were admitted as states; Arkansas was erected as a distinct Territory in 1819.

Gen. James Miller had been appointed the first Territorial Governor of Arkansas. He was born in Peterboro', N.H., in 1776; educated for the Law; entered the U. S. Army in 1808 as Major of 4th Infantry; was Lieut. Colonel in 1810; for gallantry in War of 1812 was brevetted Brigadier General and received a gold medal from Congress.

Peterboro' is noted for its Library, which has been called the first Public Library in the world. This Library was incorporated as a social library in 1799, and established as a free town library in 1833. Its history is contained in a pamphlet entitled "Town Library of Peterborough, N. H." Miss Mary Morrison refers to it in the *Public Library Bulletin*.

Among those going to Arkansas in 1819 was a party of four young men from New Hampshire. They were to join Governor James Miller and others at Cincinnati and go from thence to the Post of Arkansas, at which place the Governor would enter upon his duties. One of those four men resided in Billerica, Mass; two in Peterboro', N. H., and one in the adjoining town of Greenfield. They may have read books in the Peterboro' Library. One of them kept a journal during his travels in a number of the Western States and Territories. From his manuscript journal I am enabled to give a narrative of their journey. The incidents related are of ordinary character, but the names, dates and places mentioned may have some historical value.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE TO CINCINNATI.

They set out from Peterboro', N. H., August 25, 1819, with a two-horse carriage and went westwardly to Albany, where they arrived August 30. On the 31st they left Albany for Buffalo by

way of the Great Mohawk Turnpike and other roads, passing through Schenectady, Columbia, Palatine, the German Flats, Utica, Oneida Village of Indians, Elbridge, Phelpsstown, Bloomfield, Leroy and Pembroke. At Leroy, Genesee County, they went out of their way several miles to see an old friend, the Rev. Mr. Clark, who lived with his family in a "wild, lonely country," surrounded however by "every appearance of industry, plenty and contentment." Part of the journey had been through "a delightful and fertile country." There were many public houses on the way near Buffalo, which had lost custom since the close of the war of 1812. They arrived at Buffalo September 11th. Buffalo arose from almost nothing in 1812 and was in a flourishing state when war ceased. Then it appeared to decline.

They left Buffalo September 12th, and drove southwestwardly by Lake Erie to the town of Erie, which was then a pleasant little town with 115 dwellings. The steamboat Walk-in-the-Water made Erie a principal calling place on her route from Buffalo to Detroit.

They left the Lake at Erie and travelled southwardly, through the western part of Pennsylvania, 130 miles to Pittsburg. There were few settlements on the way and the farms were poor. The roads were bad and the public houses were not much more than large piles of logs with an opening at one end for a door.

Pittsburg was then an incorporated city containing nine or ten thousand inhabitants. From mines in the icinity, coal was delivered to the inhabitants for three or four cents a bushel.

They left Pittsburg September 22d for Cincinnati, passing through Washington, where was a college and court house; Wheeling, Va., where the great National Road crossed; Columbus, the capital of Ohio; Dayton, with its large trees and park,—arriving at Cincinnati about October 1st, having been a little over five weeks on the road.

As the remainder of their journey was to be by river, they disposed of their carriage and horses, parting from the latter with regret. While waiting for the arrival of Gov. Miller they made some agreeable acquaintances and met some old Yankee friends.

They attended a ball given to the Governor. Cincinnati is described as an "elegant city of sudden growth, where only twenty years before had been a wilderness. It resembled an eastern city with eastern habits and manners, being mostly settled by people from New England." There was a marked difference between the people of Ohio and those of Kentucky on the other side of the Ohio River, Ohio being a free state and Kentucky a slave state. The latter, accustomed to the government of slaves, were in the habit of being waited upon. The former were used to waiting upon themselves; to being their own servants and their own masters. In the Kentuckians they discovered "an arbitrary disposition which on the other side had only the appearance of independence."

They saw a mound near Cincinnati. They had previously visited one at Columbus. They speculated as to their origin, as others have done. The journalist was of the opinion that this country was peopled from Asia by way of Behrings' Straits. He may have got that idea from books in the Peterboro' Library.

On November 1st they embarked on board the Governor's Keel, sixty-seven days after leaving New Hampshire, and about one month since their arrival at Cincinnati. There were finally on board the Keel the following persons: Gov. James Miller; Capt. A. P. Spencer, N. Y. (late U. S. Army), his wife and son; S. Dinsmore, Esq., Keene, N. H.; Maj. I. Mercer, from Virginia; Maj. N. Lester, from Conn. (?); Mr. T. O. Davis, Mr. J. B. Cochran, and Mr. P. B. Bazin, from Boston, Mass.; Dr. I. W. Mason, from Cambridge, Mass.; Mr. Morgan, Post of Ouachita, La.; the Governor's servant, two laborers, and eight blacks, the property of Mr. Morgan.

The foregoing came to Cincinnati with Gov. Miller. They were now joined by the four whom we have described as having travelled to Cincinnati from New Hampshire. These were: Jeremiah Blanchard, of Billerica, Mass.; Capt. I. Miller, and A. Holmes, of Peterboro', N. H.; Jacob Richardson, Jr., of Greenfield, N. H. Three others joined the above at Cincinnati. These were: D. Miller, from Buffalo, N. Y.; R. P. Spaulding, from Connecticut; Capt. Shattuck, from Boston, Mass., making thirty in all on board

the Keel. She was also loaded with arms and ammunition, the property of the United States. The boat had two cabins and a cooking-stove. The negroes manned the oars.

FROM CINCINNATI TO ARKANSAS.

Sixteen miles below Cincinnati they called upon Gen. Harrison, with whom they tarried one day. The General was a great landholder in the States of Ohio and Indiana. He furnished his table entirely from the products of his own farm.

Nov. 17th, they reach "Vevay in Indiana, a Swiss settlement noted for the cultivation of the vine."

Nov. 19th, arrived at Jeffersonville, Ind., opposite Louisville, Ky. Here they were obliged to unlade their boat to pass the Falls. The Falls of the Ohio had often proved a fatal place to boats in low water, the channel between the rocks being narrow, and the current, therefore, swift. Boats striking on either side were sometimes lost with their cargoes. The passengers were landed on the Kentucky side, at Louisville, where some of the citizens who were of Yankee origin gave a dinner to the Governor. The boat passed the Falls without damage and dropped down to Shippingport to reload. Shippingport was on the Kentucky side, two miles below Louisville. It was a small place, but had considerable trade. As many as twelve or fifteen steamboats were lying there, the water being too low for them to move.

Nov. 23d, they boarded the Keel again and left Shippingport, saluted by the steamboats as they passed. The Keel not being large enough for all to lodge on board, five of the passengers, including the Governor, camped out every night, pitching their tents upon the river bank, continuing this practice till they reached the Mississippi River. After that our journalist slept on board upon a couple of barrels or a gun-box.

Dec. 1st. They reached Shawneetown, ten miles below Wabash River, Illinois. This was the distributing place for the mail for all country west.

Dec. 2d. Left Shawneetown, proceeded eight miles and pitched their tent.

Dec. 3d. Made ten miles and stopped for the night to visit the "Cave in Rocks." After adding their names to those of visitors who had preceded them they returned to the boat. This cave was said to have been a robbers' retreat thirty years before. Mason was the chief robber.

Dec. 7th. Made thirteen miles and landed for provisions.

Dec. 8th. Entered the Mississippi; gave three cheers and hoisted the flag. Here the cane-brake commenced. Cane denoted a rich soil subject to overflow.

Dec. 9th. Gain fifty miles.

Dec. 13th, 14th. Gain thirty-seven miles. Many snags and sawyers which have to be watched for.

Dec. 15th. Made thirty-seven miles; passed upper Chickasaw Bluffs, also Fort Pickering in Tennessee.

Dec. 16th. Wind favorable; hoisted sail and soon made up for lost time.

Dec. 17th. Made forty miles. In high water the Keel would make sixty or seventy miles a day. Reached New Madrid, Missouri Territory. Missouri was admitted as a State the next year, August 10, 1821. New Madrid had been founded before St. Louis, but its growth had been retarded by sickness. Then came the earthquake of 1811. The shocks continued for two months; shook down houses, cracked open the earth, and settled the whole town about eight feet. Few of the inhabitants had the hardihood to remain. Light shocks still continued.

Here they found the Rev. Mr. Flint, from North Reading, Mass. "He had just arrived, after suffering, in a storm upon the Mississippi, the loss of the roof of his boat. His wife was sick, a child had died and a child was sick." He had been at the Post of Arkansas, and gave a horrible account of it.

"What is this world? Thy school, O Misery!

Our only lesson is to learn to suffer;

And he who knows not that was born for nothing."

A little below New Madrid they first entered Arkansas Territory. Provisions procured at Cincinnati and Shippingport running low, they were obliged to replenish from the shore.

Seeing a cabin on the Arkansas side, Cochran and Richardson took the skiff and went ashore for butter and milk. Some butter having been set upon the table, Cochran tried its quality with his penknife. Turning round for a moment, the knife was missing. They suspected the eldest boy of taking it, but he, as well as his mother, denied it with hideous oaths.

Dec. 21st. Passed the mouth of White River to Arkansas River in the evening, for the water was too low to admit of ascending the White and passing through the cut-off.

Dec. 22d. Governor procured pilot to navigate up Arkansas River.

Dec. 23d. Ascended sixteen miles.

Dec. 24th. Ascended fifteen miles.

Dec. 25th. Ascended sixteen miles. Christmas, encamped three miles below the Post near several French plantations. The proprietor of one invited them to breakfast.

Dec. 26th. Proceeded to Post, about fifty miles up the Arkansas River, the end of their journey.

ARKANSAS.

The Governor's reception was not so cordial as might have been expected. The Secretary, who was from Kentucky, had been some time at the Post and had gained the good-will of the inhabitants. Matters were, however, adjusted satisfactorily in a few days, and the Yankee was considered as good as anybody else.

Balls occurred every week at the Post, but the dancers never learned but one figure, a sort of eight-handed reel. "Negro slaves mingled with the crowd and took care of the children. A card table was placed in a contiguous room, where all took a hand in the evening. The young ladies were more fond of betting than of dancing, often betting ten, twenty or forty dollars. They considered it honorable to win or lose \$100 dollars in a night, and they often did it."

The Post of Arkansas River, fifty miles from its mouth, is the oldest settlement in the State. It was founded by the French in 1685 and contained a French and Spanish population who were

destitute of enterprise. A few were rich and hospitable; the majority were poor, depending upon hunting for a living. On their hunting expeditions the whole family frequently went, making a three months' journey. The dwellings were mostly of logs. The latest settlers were generally young men from Kentucky and Tennessee.

The first Territorial Legislature was to convene January 20, 1829.

The party that came with the Governor began to disperse: Jeremiah Blanchard, of Billerica, Mass., one of the four who drove from New Hampshire to Cincinnati, went with Mr. Morgan to the Post of Ouachita, La.; Mr. I. B. (or J. B.) Cochran, from Boston, Mass., went with Major Mercer, of Virginia, to New Orleans; Capt. Shattuck, of Boston, Mass., and a gentleman in his company, froze off their feet,—crippled for life!

Feb. 9th, 1820. Col. McRea and Major Archer of the U. S. Army arrived. They were old friends of Gov. Miller. The first General Assembly convened and adopted the Laws of Missouri Territory.

Feb. 24th. Weather very cold. Jacob Richardson, Jr., one of the four who drove from New Hampshire to Cincinnati, went to Monticello, Phillips County, and while there resided with Sylvanus Phillips. This place is described as being on the Mississippi, eighty miles above the mouth of White River. It was probably on the site of the present city of Helena, which was said to have been named after Mr. Phillips' daughter Helen.* The present Monticello is further south, in Drew County, Arkansas. There are now at least six Monticellos in the United States. There was a great demand for names in the western settlements.

Mr. Phillips was a notable man in Phillips County. He was wealthy, hospitable, and a member of the Legislature. He was popularly named "King Philip." The journalist says he succeeded in everything he undertook. If that was so, then it must have been because he never undertook anything until he could see his

*I have not been able to verify this change of name by any recollection of present residents of Helena.

way clear. He had bought land held by preemptions by Spanish grants and New Madrid claims. Individuals obtained land in this way before its exposure by public sale. The Spanish grants were given by the King of Spain while the whole of Louisiana was in his possession. The preemptions were granted by our Government to squatters, those who took land without liberty, prior to 1811, and made improvements, for \$1.50 an acre. The New Madrid claims were held by inhabitants of New Madrid who had suffered by the earthquake of 1811. They were entitled to a quarter section of land in any part of the Territory they chose to locate.

Mr. Phillips was a slaveholder. Some of his slaves would occasionally run away and go hunting and fishing with the Indians, returning, however, sooner or later to his service. Doubtless their health was improved by these vacations. The plantations in the river bottoms were unhealthy even for natives. Fever and ague was a common complaint in the lowlands bordering on the rivers.

A duel was fought about this time between two lawyers, one a member of the Legislature, in which the latter fell.

Monticello, March 5th, 1820. Spring opened; Mississippi full; water nearly reached level of dwellings; flatboats running down river; keelboats and steamboats numerous. The flatboats or arks for conveying products down stream were forty or fifty feet long and fifteen or twenty feet wide. They never returned up river, but were sold at New Orleans for the value of the plank they were made of. Emigrating families travelled on these arks because conveyance was cheap and comfortable. The flat was very unwieldy. It carried dry goods and groceries, which were peddled out at the settlements on the river. One passed that manufactured tin ware, answering both for a workshop and for a pedler's cart.

The keelboat was more valuable than the flat, was rigged with sails and worth sometimes \$600 or \$700. It was seventy or eighty feet long, built with a keel and could be navigated safely in the roughest water. Formerly keelboats carried goods upstream,

but after the introduction of steamboats they were not much used for that purpose. They carried from twenty to thirty tons burthen.

An act of the legislature requiring an organization of the militia, there was an assembly at the mouth of the St. Francis River for the purpose of electing militia officers. This business was soon performed after a fashion. The officers were chosen, and then they must needs have something to do, there must be a battle. So, after taking some refreshments, a discussion arose in regard to the fairness of the elections. From words they came to blows. On one side were the disappointed candidates and their friends; on the other the victorious party. "King Philip" pulled off his coat, headed his troops, and soon gained the victory over the malcontents.

April 1st, 1820. Steamboat "Comet" arrived at the Post, the first one to go up the Arkansas River.

April 6th. The Governor left the Post for the Osage Nation of Indians to prevent a war between them and the Cherokees.

In the neighborhood of Monticello in Phillips County was "a remarkable spot called Oldtown, which appeared to have once been a thickly inhabited city, but which was overgrown with large trees. The mounds and antiquities of the western country had excited curiosity and discussion." America, the journalist believed, was once inhabited by a different race from those aborigines found by European discoverers.

Some investigators have claimed that this primitive race had farms and cities; that they built highways and canals; that a highway still exists and has been re-opened from Memphis to Little Rock; that the canals were for regulating the distribution of the water in the river; that the ancient inhabitants did not fence in the Mississippi by levees, as has been since done; that they had a phonetic system of writing which has not yet been translated; that some of their records still remain in Central America, while others in Mexico have been destroyed by the Aztecs and the Spaniards; that myriads of these people dwelt in Arkansas and in other parts of the Mississippi valley; that they

disappeared at least 3,000 years ago, and must have occupied the country a very long time before that to develop their peculiar civilization; that the human race first rose to civilization in America, which is, geologically, the oldest of the continents; that some articles discovered by excavation are similar to those found in Eastern Asia.*

If these theories were correct, we might well ask: What became of those myriads of people? Were they all destroyed or did some of them migrate westwardly, people the isles of the sea and colonize the western shores of the Pacific Ocean? Was Asia peopled from America? More recent investigators, however, especially the late John Fiske, deny that there was any such civilized race occupying this continent before the Indians. They say that the Indians themselves or their ancestors were capable of building the mounds and of making whatever was found in them, as well as the stone buildings and works of art found in Central America; that though man may have existed for a long time on this planet, yet there is no trace of any such civilization as we now enjoy. Mr. Fiske says further, that in the Peabody Museum at Cambridge there can be seen articles taken from some of the mounds.

June 18, 1820. The journalist commenced a school at Monticello, Phillips County.

Major N. Lester, from Connecticut (?), one of the party on board the Governor's Keel, died at Little Rock, June, 1820.

July 4th. "King Philip" celebrated the National anniversary by an entertainment at his own expense. There was feasting and singing, and in the evening dancing. The journalist was one of the toastmasters, and objected to one toast which he thought derogatory to the Government.

The journalist describes the boundaries of Arkansas Territory as follows: north by north latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$; east by the Mississippi River; south by the State of Louisiana, north latitude 33° ; west by Spanish Dominions, longitude unknown. This description would include the present State of Arkansas and also the

* Gerard Fowke, archæologist, gives evidence in disproof of these statements.

greater part of Oklahoma and the Indian Territory. It would extend to the present boundary of the State of Texas, which was the limit of the French Cession of 1803—west longitude 100° —in that part. This agrees substantially with Government maps on file at Washington. Some histories are non-committal or indefinite in regard to the Western Territorial limit.

Not one of the company that came with Gov. Miller escaped the fever. The journalist says "the first attack for a few of the first days was very severe, almost insufferable. Then the pain dwindled away to a settled complaint as he lost his strength. The pain would continue twenty-four hours and then another attack would revive it." The clerkship of Phillips County was offered to him, but as he had no prospect of getting better, he was obliged to decline it.

The native inhabitants were not so subject to the fever as the new-comers, perhaps partly because they were natives. But their way of living was different. Many of them were hunters. They would take their families and go on hunting expeditions for months. Even the slaves would go. But the emigrants from the Eastern and Middle States did not go to Arkansas to hunt and fish, like the Indians. Their business kept them near the settlements in the lowlands on the rivers, where they were subject to malaria. Some went to cultivate the land, some for trade and speculation and some to seek office. Rivers were then the high-ways of commerce, as railroads are now.

Arkansas was a new field for office-seekers in 1820. One seeking an important office, such as Senator, would advertise in the Gazette, giving a list of his services to the State. Besides that, his table must be free to all classes of people; he must declaim and talk politics; he must be free with his cognac brandy: so that his election depended largely upon the size of his pocket-book. How could the office seek the man under those conditions?

Nov. 19th, 1820. The journalist left Phillips County for the Post of Arkansas in a flatboat. He was hardly able to walk a quarter of a mile, having suffered for months with fever.

The Legislature convened and moved the seat of Government

to Little Rock, which was 120 miles up the river. Little Rock was a newly settled place and took its name from a slatey ledge fifty feet high. Big Rock, two miles farther up the river, is 200 feet high. As Little Rock was to be the place where the people sent their representatives, the name was subsequently changed to Arkopolis, and the latter name is shown on Map No. 3837 of the U. S. Geological Library at Washington. The name Arkopolis might be construed to mean the chief city of Arkansas. But the people continued to call it Little Rock, and Little Rock it is to this day. Perhaps the other name, Arkopolis, might have suggested Noah's Ark, where the animals all sent their representatives.

Dec. 2d, 1820. Two missionaries arrived at the Post of Arkansas from the Cherokee Nation bound to Tennessee for their families. They were Messrs. Finney and Washborn, educated at Andover.

"Generals Jackson and Hinds complete a treaty with the Choctaw Indians, ceding to them lands in Arkansas between the Arkansas and Red Rivers in exchange for lands lying in the State of Mississippi. By this treaty the United States got only six million of acres from the Choctaws, while the latter received about fifteen million besides presents and annuities to a large amount. Gov. Miller and others sent remonstrances to the President against its ratification. It has already checked emigration to the Territory."

This fifteen million acres which the Choctaws were to receive would be nearly as much as the present Indian Territory, though not exactly in the same location.

Feb. 12th, 1821. "Messrs. Vale and Chapman, missionaries to the Osage Nation, with their families and mechanics, arrived at their destination on Six Bull Creek, seven or eight hundred miles above the Post. Upon their arrival among the Osages, a cordial shaking of hands took place, after which the white ladies immediately went to a spring and washed their hands. Claymore, one of the chiefs, taking notice of it, assured them it should be the last time they would have the same cause for washing. When

they made the Indians understand that they were sent as instructors and that they had mechanics to teach them, the first question asked was: 'Where is the Powder-Maker?'

The Indians consented that the squaws might be taught to plow. The missionaries erected six small buildings and soon had comfortable quarters. They arrived February 20th. Miss Hoyt and Miss Lines died on their passage up the river. It must have been a trying journey for them all." The distance specified, seven or eight hundred miles up the river, must be a rough estimate. Taking into account the windings of the river, that distance might locate Six Bull Creek somewhere in the northeast part of Oklahoma, where the Government maps indicate "Osage Nation."

"The Indian tribes in the Territory of Arkansas in 1821, were: the Quapaws, a small tribe whose boundary line was within two miles of the Post; the Cherokees, a large tribe and the most civilized in the Territory, and expert in the use of the rifle; the Osage far up the country, numerous and powerful, who fight with bow and arrow. The Choctaws, Chickasaws, Delawares and Creeks were continually strolling through the Territory on hunting excursions. They were generally peaceable, although they had a propensity for horse stealing."

The Governor received a letter March 7, 1821, announcing the death of Jeremiah Blanchard. He died at the Post of Ouachita, La., January 19, 1821. He went originally from Billerica, Mass., and was one of the four who drove from Peterboro', N. H., and joined Gov. Miller at Cincinnati.

March 14th. The journalist witnessed an Indian talk with the Governor and Col. Brearly (Indian Agent). The Quapaw tribe nearly all assembled to receive their annuities for the year 1820. These consisted of blankets, coarse cloths, tobacco, knives, etc. They receive these every year in compensation for lands. After these articles were delivered the big chief placed a buckskin over the Governor's shoulders. This was neatly dressed, painted and fringed around the borders. The chief then shook hands with the Governor and addressed him, through an interpreter, as follows:

"My good father, you see all these your children come before

you: we have not sense like other men, therefore you take pity on us; we have always lived in friendship with the Americans; our path has never been stained with the blood of our good Father's children; our young men never steal horses from you like other Indians. We once were numerous and powerful, but now are small. Should we have cause to fight other Indians, we hope you will take our part and assist us. We thank you for the care you have taken of us and pray that you may continue it."

Four others spoke much to the same purpose.

In the evening the journalist visited their encampment on the bank of the river near the town. Here they were dancing. The



INDIAN DANCE—ARKANSAW, 1820.

From Journal of Jacob Richardson, Jr.

dance was no more than stamping with one and then the other foot, alternately, keeping time to a melancholy tune and to the beating of a drum with one stick. The drum was a small keg with the heads knocked out and dressed deerskin drawn over the ends. Each dancer had two sticks, which he beat together, all keeping time. Besides this, there was whooping and barking.

March 29, 1821. The journalist embarked on board the steam-boat "Post Boy" for Natchez, leaving Arkansas to its tawny sons and its native Frenchmen who

"Born in a climate softer far than ours,
Not formed like us with such Herculean powers;
The Frenchman, easy, debonair and brisk;
Give him his lass, his fiddle and his frisk,
Is always happy, reign whoever may,
And laughs the sense of misery far away.

He drinks his simple beverage with a gust
 And, feasting on an onion and a crust,
 Filled with as much merriment and glee
 As if their king said, Slave, be free!

Place me where winter blows his honest air,
 And I will sing, if liberty be there;
 Amongst our ancestors, a gallant, Christian race,
 Patterns of every virtue, every grace,
 Confessed a God, they knelt before they fought,
 And praised Him in the victories He had wrought."

THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI.



NATCHEZ IN 1821.

From Journal of Jacob Richardson, Jr.

March 29, 1821. Left Arkansas for the City of Natchez by steamboat. The "Post Boy" was an elegant boat with good accommodations. It made ten miles an hour. Much land was overflowed.

The City of Natchez, Miss., was on a steep hill 150 feet above the river. In prehistoric times it was on the sea-coast, so say some geologists. In 1821 it contained three or four hundred houses.

He had a respectable class of scholars in writing at seven dollars each. He paid seven dollars a week for board and twenty dollars a month for a room (schoolroom?) etc. He "boarded with

June 3d. "Just recovered from another attack of ague so as to be able to leave Natchez."

He had been at Natchez over nine weeks and had three attacks of fever. He took passage on the steamboat "Vesuvius" at ten A. M. for New Orleans.

June 4th. Passed Point Coupee where the Levee commenced. There was a Levee on each side of the River from Point Coupee to New Orleans. The land on both sides was thickly settled with good houses and orange groves.

June 5th. "Arrive at New Orleans." The yellow fever annually visited New Orleans. It was the worst between August and November, sometimes sweeping off one-half or three-fourths of the inhabitants.* At high water the river was above the level of the town.

He had a severe attack of fever at New Orleans and a week of salivation under treatment of a physician. He left there June 23d on the Brig "Abeona" bound for New York. Seven miles below saw battleground of June 8, 1815.

June 24th. Floated down to Fort Plaquemine, about forty miles to the end of the Levee. From New Orleans to Fort Plaquemine there were many sugar plantations.

June 25th. Thirty miles to the Balize (mouth of river). From Fort Plaquemine to the Balize was a continual overflowed marsh without any inhabitants.

At the Balize were two block houses, dwellings for pilots and a lighthouse.

June 27th. "Ague, much dispirited."

July 1st. "Have remained at the Balize seven days on account of head winds, unable to cross the bar."

The journalist had no ague after getting fairly upon the salt water, but did not recover his strength for years. He was called "Judge" afterwards in Boston because of the office he would have had could he have remained in Arkansas.

James Miller was Governor of Arkansas from 1819 to 1825, and Collector of the Port of Salem, Mass., from 1825 to 1849. Nathan-

*The journalist does not give his authority for this estimate.

iel Hawthorne, Miller's successor at the Salem Custom House, describes Miller as "New England's most distinguished soldier." "Those who would know more of this singularly gentle knight should read the introduction to the 'Scarlet Letter,' for the Collector of the Port of Salem there so sympathetically described was General Miller." He died in Temple, N. H., July 7, 1851.



EDITORIAL.

It has been said that "History was invented to conceal the facts of the past." This is entirely in accord with the great French politician, who said that "language was invented to conceal one's thoughts."

Of course exactly the opposite ought to be true, but is not always. In studying the history of antiquity one cannot feel quite so sure that the literal truth has been brought down to our day, and even with regard to later events it is not always safe to trust implicitly the chronicles.

But we may fairly congratulate ourselves, that the present age is to leave behind for future generations abundant material for the construction of a perfectly reliable account of the doings of the human race in recent years. Take for example the history of our Civil War. Ample data has been left in official records, newspapers, magazine articles, and later by the publication of personal reminiscences such as "Grant's Memoirs," "McClellan's Own Story," "Jefferson Davis," a memoir by his wife; Longstreet's "From Bull Run to Appomattax," Gordon's "Reminiscences of the Civil War," Senator Hoar's "Autobiography," and many others. The future historian need not go far astray from a proper perspective of the historical picture.

So, in the history of the popular development of the people, the progress of civilization, the uplift of humanity, fuller and more reliable materials are now being preserved than ever before. Not the least in importance, along this line, must be reckoned the preservation of material by local historical associations. The Hyde Park Historical Society is endeavoring to do its part in this important work.

JACK FROST RAMPANT.

Twenty-four Degrees Below Zero.

The North Wind swept across the sky,
The Black Clouds swiftly floated by,
The Bright Sun hid his face in fear,
The Pale Moon fled in blank despair.

The Twinkling Stars no longer seen,
The Snow came sifting and serene,
The Ground in silent terror fled,
The Trees were cased in armor dread.

All day the Snow came silent down,
All night it came and wrapped the town
In slumber soft and still as death,

And then Jack Frost drew in his breath
And said "'Tis my turn, if you please.
Surrender all, prepare to freeze."

The Water froze o'er all the lakes,
The Pipes are burst, the pitcher breaks,
The School Girl groans o'er frozen ears,
The Small Boy brushes away his tears,
The men exclaim, the women moan,
And naught is heard but a sigh and groan.

The Roads are lost, the Fences gone,
The Trees stand guard o'er wastes forlorn,
On Land and Sea, each gang and crew
Exclaims: "The coldest I ever knew."

The record is broken, thermometer too,
But Coal Men are glad and Plumbers will crow,
For 'tis always an ill wind that blows
Nobody good, as everyone knows.

A HYDE PARK MEMORIAL, 1888.

The value of old-time reminiscences, even of so modern a town as Hyde Park, will enhance with advancing time, and even transient events will find their appreciation hereafter. The early history of all religious and social organizations is well worthy of a place in the HISTORICAL RECORD.

In the year 1888, the First Congregational Church of Hyde Park celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its original organization, and in connection with that celebration, a Memorial Ode, illustrative of the development and growth of our town, was prepared by Gen. H. B. Carrington, and published by the Church. This ode is given herewith.

Hyde Park at that time had nearly ten thousand inhabitants. The ten original members of the Church, which was organized on the seventh of May, 1863, were the following:

"Sylvester Phelps, from the Old South Church, Boston; Thomas and Harriet W. Hammond, E Street, South Boston; Hiram Carleton, Congregational Church, Barre, Vt.; Mary J. Carleton, Congregational Church, W. Barnstable, Mass.; Henry S. and Hannah M. Adams, Broadway Church, Chelsea; John Lawson, First Congregational Church, Milton; Enoch E. Blake, Park Street Church, Boston; Albert Knight, Berkeley Street Church, Boston."

Enoch E. Blake, who has removed from Hyde Park, is, in 1904, the only survivor.

Rev. Perley B. Davis, the first pastor, was installed April 10, 1867, and served for twenty-five years. He is still living and resides at West Roxbury, Mass. Rev. Andrew W. Archibald, D. D., his successor, was installed December, 1892, and served until 1898. He is now pastor of the Porter Congregational Church, Brockton, Mass. His successor, the present pastor, Rev. Henry N. Hoyt, D. D., was installed March 9, 1898.

1863.

MEMORIAL ODE.

1888.

GEN. HENRY B. CARRINGTON, LL.D.

CANTO I.

(The Place.)

By the brightly gleaming River,
 The laughing, dancing River;
 River that's born in Norfolk hills,
 Gathers its flow from Norfolk rills,
 Courts the glad sunshine on its way,
 Mirrors at night each starry ray,
 Nurses the meadows in its course,
 Gathers, for use, its growing force;
 By this brightly gleaming River,
 The laughing and dancing River,
 A nestling group of cottage homes,
 A cheerful group of happy homes,
 In which all types of good were blent,
 Was one day found, —aroused, intent.

From tow'ring heights, which sea command,
 Just where Neponset meets the strand —
 The Heights of Dorchester, by name,
 Which have a glorious, lasting fame, —
 A belt of fertile soil extends,
 And with its wealth, great beauty blends;
 Two leagues, or so, — its utmost length,
 Until at point of greatest breadth,
 That nestling group of cottage homes,
 That cheerful group of happy homes,
 Had fixed the site of future town,
 The quiet vale with life to crown.

What though the ocean rolled so near,
 And quaffed the River's waters clear,
 Changing their liquid wealth to brine,
 Breaking their poesy of rhyme,
 As tiny waves, in surf were spent,
 To lose their values, soon as lent?

The ocean smites, beneath the Heights
 Where Freedom's sons secured their rights;
 And grand old sea may have its play, —
 It bore Great Britain's pride away, —
 And have our River, if it will,
 The name, Neponset, lingers still;

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD
IN A LETTER TO THE
HONORABLE JOHN MILTON
ESQ. SECRETARY OF STATE
UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF GREAT
BRITAIN
IN THE YEAR 1679

TO WHICH IS ADDED
A HISTORY OF THE
REIGN OF
CHARLES THE SECOND
BY
THE SAME AUTHOR
IN A LETTER TO THE
HONORABLE JOHN MILTON
ESQ. SECRETARY OF STATE
UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF GREAT
BRITAIN
IN THE YEAR 1689

HISTORICAL RECORD

While flowing stream and mighty wave
 Shall tell of noble men and brave.
 And mountain, river, hill and dale,
 Alike recall the patriot's tale,
 Of time when Boston was redeemed,
 And o'er this land fair Freedom beamed.

CANTO II.

(The Work.)

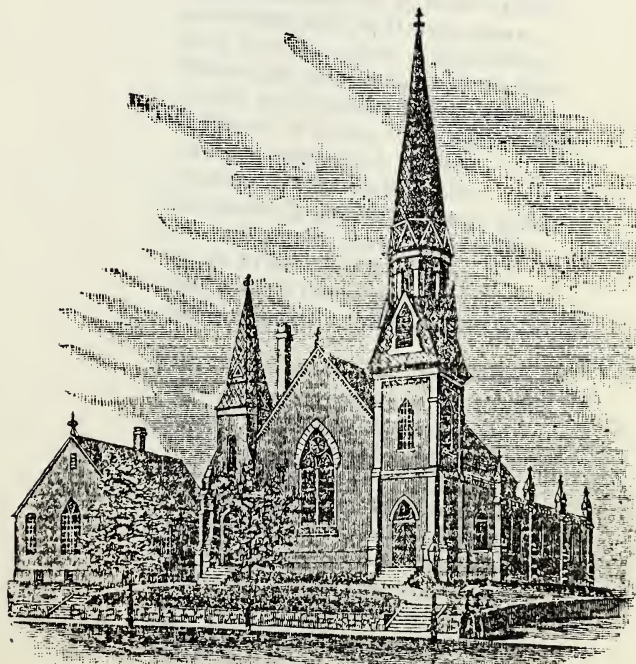
The woodman's axe, with busy stroke,
 The echoes of the hills awoke;
 The pathways through the woods grew wide,
 And voices heard, on every side,
 Proclaimed that men of Pilgrim stock,
 The sons of sires from Plymouth Rock,
 Had come, endowed with faith, like theirs;
 Of faith like theirs the worthy heirs,—
 Counting as reached, the Promised Land,
 Possession won, through God's command.

Near by the site thus picked with care,
 Fairmount, its slopes, with beauty rare,
 So softly lifted from the vale,
 So fitly blended hill and dale,
 That, as a Paradise attained,
 From Milton's self, 'twas fitly named;
 And sister Mount, not far away,
 So blue at night,—so bright by day,
 Took name from azure of the sky,
 And none could doubt the reason why.

Another stream, with kindred source,
 Bearing to ocean in its course,
 Combining modesty and pride,
 With volume less, but swifter tide,
 The humbler name of "Brook" assumed,
 With precious "Mother" name, attuned;
 And Dedham Town of old renown,
 A willing gift, the vale to crown,
 Gave Readville's modern camping site,
 And thus, resplendent in the light,
 That nestling group of cottage homes,
 That cheerful group of happy homes,
 While resting on those kindred streams,

Like beauteous fabric of our dreams,
Where Fancy's wealth is fully spent,
Was well aroused, on thought intent.

Above, about, and everywhere,
All shone so bright, so free of care.
The cup of happiness so full,
Of anxious thought a perfect lull—
There seemed of naught to be a need,
Of all desired, the fullest meed;
'Till, gathered in an upper room,
To plan for future yet to come,
There met for prayer an earnest few,
That, as their lot, the Heavenly dew
Might, in its fall, on them descend,
Its balm, with other mercies, blend;
And as their eyes were upward bent,
That nestling group of cottage homes,
That cheerful group of happy homes,
Was found, one May, aroused, intent.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HYDE PARK, MASS.

CANTO III.

(The Development.)

A score and five of years have passed ;
 The answer to their prayer is cast
 In grander mold than faith conceived,
 Or spirit to their souls revealed.
 Of ten, who prayed in upper hall,
 And humbly sought the Master's call,
 Hammond and Lawson rest above,
 Their joy complete, through Heavenly love.
 Carlton and Adams, in other fields,
 Bear fruit that Christain nurture yields.
 A Knight, who led that first advance,
 Still, for the Master points his lance ;
 And, as of joy we now partake,
 We gladly greet good Brother Blake.

We meet, full fifty fold the more
 Then gathered first, on River's shore ;
 And others, still, in Heaven above,
 Send back their glow of radiant love.
 That upper room, which saw the birth
 Of that most precious boon to earth—
 A Church of Christ,—by Him inspired,
 In other vestments is attired ;
 And in this consecrated place,
 So blessed by gifts of sovereign grace,
 We call to mind that place of prayer,
 As we its benizons do share,
 And hold its sacred memories fast,
 While strength remains and life shall last.

That upper room ! that upper room ! —
 Whence sprang the future, yet to come,
 Recalls the Paschal supper, spread,
 When Christ the first example led,
 And in His plenitude of love,
 Foreshadowed feast, in Heaven, above,
 Gathered at night His loving few,
 Ere wet with garden's midnight dew,
 And there, by dawning death opprest,
 Refused to yield himself to rest,—
 That in communion, pure and free.
 He might ordain, "REMEMBER ME."

CANTO IV.

(The Promise.)

That nestling group of cottage homes,
That cheerful group of happy homes,
Which of its means so freely spent,
That which the Master freely lent,—
That to his name a shrine be raised,
His love, returned, His glory, praised,
Has spanned Neponset's sparkling flow,
And made its banks in richness glow;
The Mount, so blue, is "Signal Tower."
To foil the storm's destructive power;
Along the banks of "Mother Brook"
Great buildings rise, where'er you look;
While "Sunnyside," with terraced slopes,
Outruns the founders' fairest hopes,
And "Dorchester," our foster sire,
The child's attainment doth admire.

On! with the growth! From this day, on!
Foundations safe, to build upon,
Unnumbered mercies, answered prayers,
Inspire our faith and banish cares.
Give us, O Lord, Thy presence still,
Thy will to know, alone.—Thy will;
Grant us another boon, we pray,
Like that vouchsafed at former day,
When, by brightly gleaming River
That laughing, dancing River,
A nestling group of cottage homes,
A cheerful group of happy homes,
Inspired by zeal, divinely sent,
Was, in its day, aroused, intent.

The one who tilled that virgin soil,—
Whose work for Thee was welcome toil,—
Whose jewels Thou dost guard above,—
Imbue with Thy celestial love;
Then, grant him still this field to till!
May this be Thine, thy Father's will!

A FINE NEW BOOK

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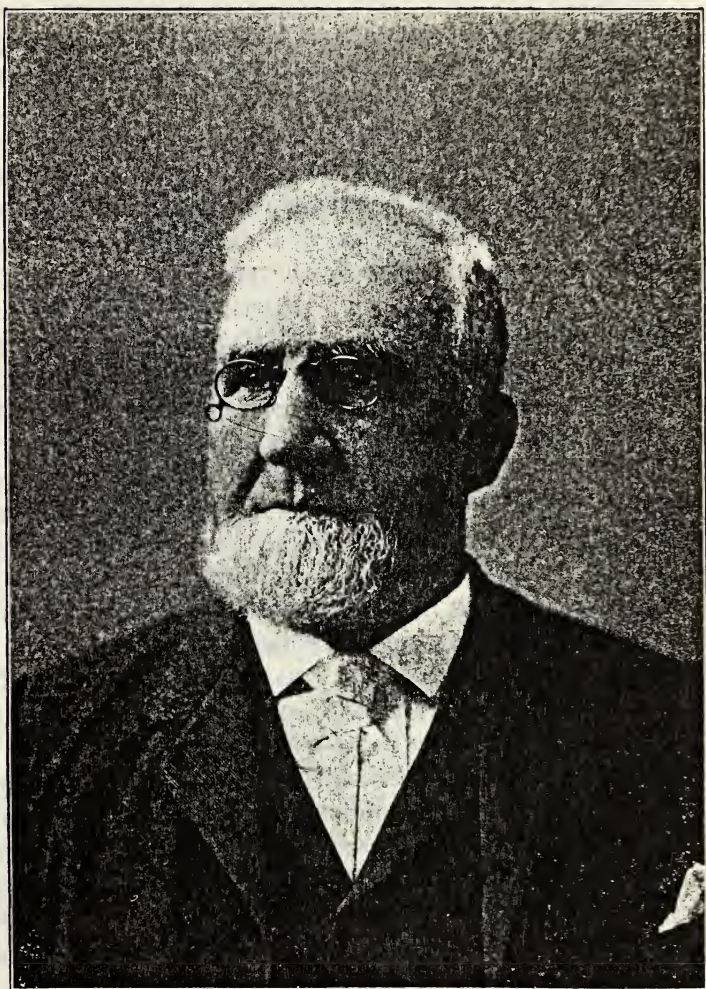
HENRY A. RICH.

Mr. Henry A. Rich, a Vice-President of the Hyde Park Historical Society, died April 25, 1900. At a meeting of the Society, held in Weld Hall, November 27, 1900, the special committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft resolutions on his death made their report. Remarks in eulogy of the deceased were made by President Charles G. Chick, General Henry B. Carrington, and James E. Cotter, Esq., and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

At this meeting his son, Mr. Frank B. Rich, one of the executors of his estate, presented to the Society the collection of papers, documents and pictures and the cabinet containing them, marked "Henry A. Rich Collection," as provided in his will, also a large portrait of him, the gift of his widow.

HENRY ALEXANDER RICH was born in Hardwick, Mass., June 19, 1833, and died in Hyde Park, Mass., April 25, 1900.

Having been identified with this community from its incipient stages, throughout its development and growth, Mr. Rich could in truth have said, "All of which I saw, and a part of which I was." For forty-four years he had been an honored resident and citizen. Early in this period our friend appreciated the fact that history was being made, and he entered upon the congenial task of collecting and compiling all matters connected with the modest building enterprise, which finally culminated in the incorporation of a prosperous town, now ranking third in population among the towns of this State. With the passing of the years, and added leisure, his zeal increased, and with infinite painstaking he gathered together a rare assortment of data, including everything which he had found attainable having reference to this town, its churches and other institutions, its citizens and noteworthy



HENRY A. RICH.
1833—1900

(From a photograph taken in 1898.)



JOHN B. HARRIS
1861
HARRIS & HARRIS

events. With wise forethought, he had made provisions that, after his decease, this collection should pass into the custody of the Hyde Park Historical Society. With this intention, his executors and family have been most cordially in sympathy, and during the past few months have given much time and attention to its arrangement in a substantial and elegant case, in which it will be presented by his son, the chairman of our Board of Selectmen. In coming years it will be an invaluable repository, which the historian and student may search with interest and profit.

In the death of Mr. Rich, our town loses not only one of the few surviving pioneers in its establishment, but a citizen whose life from year to year has been like the pages of an open book. Of pleasing personality, kind-hearted and affable, no one was better known and more highly appreciated.

For many years he was intimately associated with the Real Estate and Building Company and with its founder, Mr. Alpheus P. Blake, who has been justly styled "the father of the new town." Actively interested in its incorporation in the year 1868, at the first election he was chosen its tax collector, which position he filled with credit for a period of ten years. He resigned this office for the purpose of devoting his entire time to real estate enterprises, as agent and collector for the largest property-holders of the town. In these and other positions of trust, he has been recognized as energetic and capable, and enjoyed the fullest confidence of those for whom he acted. He was one of the organizers of the Unitarian Church in this town, and had been a continuous pew-holder and one of its most prominent supporters. He was a charter member of this Historical Society, and a Vice-President from the time of its organization.

Commencing his career with a clean, high-toned character as his only capital, and the good qualities of energy and perseverance, he has acted well his part, and, highly respected during his life, his death is regretted by a large circle of associates and friends.

WM. J. STUART,
ROBERT BLEAKIE,
HENRY S. BUNTON,
Committee.

DEDICATION OF CAMP MEIGS.

JULY 4, 1903.

In the Camp Ground at Readville, Hyde Park possesses a territory whose historical associations are of the greatest interest and value.

Only the battlefields of the South seem more closely identified with the Civil War than do the camping grounds of the North, where the men who were to fight and die for Liberty and Union took their first lessons in the stern art of war. Our Readville citizens certainly appreciate the significance of the Old Camp Ground on which many of their homes are located.

Many years ago they organized the Camp Meigs Memorial Association, whose ultimate object is the erection on what is now Camp Meigs Memorial Park of a statue or shaft, or some other suitable memorial, which shall tell to all future generations the story of the heroism and devotion of the thousands of American youth who in the days of '61 to '65 marched and camped on what will doubtless be always known as the Readville Camp Ground.

In 1892 the Association referred to was instrumental in having three acres of the original camp ground deeded to the town under the name of Hamilton Park "to be forever used and maintained as a public park."

The feeling later became general that the name of the park should embody the war memories of the place, and last year, in response to the petition of the Camp Meigs Memorial Association, the Park Commissioners changed the name to Camp Meigs Memorial Park.

The Camp Meigs Memorial Association and Readville Improvement Association both felt that public services of some nature

should mark this change of title, and accordingly a joint Committee, consisting of Emmons M. Cundall, J. Roland CortHELL, Dr. Samuel T. Elliott, W. Ellery Bullard and Harry E. Astley, arranged for a public dedicatory service on July 4, 1903. The following is the report of the exercises as printed in the *Hyde Park Gazette* of July 11, 1903:

The big patriotic event of the day was the dedication of Camp Meigs Memorial Park in the Readville district. There was a large gathering, including many old veterans who commenced their civil war experience on the old grounds in the early '60s. The exercises commenced at 2.30 o'clock with a band concert by the Peacedale band of Rhode Island, followed by an introductory address by Gen. Carrington:

"TRUE INDEPENDENCE."

INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS OF BRIG. GEN. H. B. CARRINGTON,
U. S. A. (RETIRED),

As presiding chairman at the dedication of Camp Meigs Memorial Park, on the old Readville Camping Grounds, July 4th, 1903.

Fellow Citizens and Veteran Comrades:

We assemble to honor these grounds by their dedication to sacred memories, under the felicitous title of Camp Meigs Memorial Park. On these grounds, between the years 1861 and 1865, there gathered at our country's call, for defense of the Union of these United States, more volunteer soldiers than composed the great army of Washington when he compelled Great Britain, once and for all time, to evacuate Boston, and to abandon the commonwealth as a possible field for successful warfare against her patriotic people. The volunteer soldiers thus assembled here, yes, here, numbered twice as large a force as was that of the American regular army at that time, when the population of the Republic exceeded 31,000,000 of souls; and a little larger than was that regular army at the commencement of the war with Spain, when our population had increased to nearly 80,000,000!

"Drummer! beat the long roll!" (The long roll was beaten, startling the assembled people by its unusual introduction during an address.)

"Bugler! sound the assembly!" (And the bugle responded to the peremptory order from the speaker.)

Veteran comrades, let all who bore part in duty then, and are now present, answer "Here!" (Not more than thirty, including Corp. Lovett of the old 45th Mass., the orator of the day, responded.) How few are they that respond! Perchance our ears are not keyed to the spiritual atmosphere of their later experiences! And yet, it seems to me that, at the sound of drum and bugle, some sacred dust must almost quicken, as if the Resurrection trump were to follow those familiar calls to duty and to destiny! And, perchance, a keener vision and an immortal recognition of past conflicts and victories may enable dwellers in the upper skies to catch the sight and notes of this, your tribute to those conflicts and triumphs!

While looking over the army register for 1861, a few days ago, I copied the roll of all general officers and regimental commanders whose names were then of record, only to find your presiding officer on this occasion to be the only living survivor. But it is not merely that the immediate surroundings of this old camping ground are full of precious memories. Yonder, in full view, and within rifle shot, Blue Hill signal station waves its flags of warning or of cheer, to ensure the safety of all Atlantic commerce that visits our shores! And look again! From that verdure-crowned summit, which we call Grew's woods, the eye can measure the mighty shaft of Bunker Hill, which warns all commerce that, as the best troops of Great Britain found their peers in Yankee "minute men" in the long ago, so forever, no hostile tread shall again press upon New England soil! And between these two, not far away, is that receptacle for the resting dust of our departed comrades, Fairview cemetery, where annually you deposit your floral tributes to their precious memory!

But what of the day selected by your committee for this memorial dedication? It bears the popular name of Independence day.

Independence is a big word, ministers to human pride, and from the toddling baby-boy's firecracker and innocent torpedo up to the sky-flouting rocket bomb, our sight and hearing cannot ignore the fact that everybody is, in the largest sense, very independent. But, more seriously, what do you honor in choice of this day for the functions prescribed by your programme? I will answer mine own question.

We honor the 127th anniversary of that 4th of July, Anno Domini, 1776, because on that day the representatives of thirteen American colonies severed their political dependence upon Great Britain! The child, fully weaned, and able to walk alone, cut the restraining ligament and we became a nation! Neither child nor mother could, nor would if they could, sever the dependence of each upon that common fountain of nutritious supply which flowed from Magna Charta and through law, religion and language, assured, alike to all, the perpetuity of a common inheritance. And as we can never be independent of the laws of nature, nor of nature's God, any more than we can substitute the noxious leaves of the license weed for the healing leaves of the tree of liberty, without ruin; so genuine independence must resolve itself into a wise and all-sufficient restraint upon whatever threatens righteousness and virtue; and this, by a recognized, soulful and all-embracing dependence upon that which exalts human endeavor and magnifies human prosperity and happiness in the achievement of universal fraternity and good will throughout the world. Our fathers laid these enduring foundations by such an absolute acceptance of the law of *dependence* as the secret of a worthy *independence*. So let us, amid all our acclamations of joyful delight, of worthy pride, of unwavering courage and generous charity, read upon the gold coin which typifies our world-wide credit among all peoples, the sublime secret of our present greatness and promised destiny, the complete panacea for all political ailments or worry, the motto, "In God We Trust!"

The following original poem by Benjamin McKendry was read by Dr. H. T. Dean:

Spirit of seventy-six and sixty one!
 Inspire all hearts to-day beneath the sun!
 As when at Lexington and Bunker Hill
 Our fathers fought to keep the British still;
 And when at Aldie and at Cedar Creek
 Our Union forces were once heard to speak,
 In freedom's name to teach the rebel South
 To free their slaves and close their boasting mouth.
 The day ne'er dawned for Lee to raise a rag
 On Bunker Hill to supersede our flag,
 And when our Grant and Sherman "swung around,"
 They left our country — all — as freedom's ground.

Spirit of Lincoln and of Washington!
 Our country's father and our country's son!
 We emulate to-day their glorious names,
 Above all human praise and earthly fames,
 And while we here enjoy the wealth they won,
 We ne'er forget the name of Washington;
 And, as we boast of freedom for the slave,
 We think of Lincoln who the mandate gave
 Which broke his fetters and his body freed
 From unpaid servitude and human greed;
 Thus would we blend in fadeless light as one
 The name of Lincoln and of Washington!

We hail to-day, with unfeigned joy and pride,
 Our country's saviours marching side by side, —
 Our glorious army, and our navy, too, —
 Our gallant seamen and our "boys in blue;"
 And, still with them, the faithful and the brave,
 Without whose service none might hope to save,
 Our "Women's Corps," whose presence gave "relief"
 To thousands wounded, and in hours of grief,
 On battlefield, in hospital and tent,
 Where'er in mercy they were wisely sent; —
 So here, to-day, they cannot be forgot,
 But share with us our glory and our lot.

Most fitting place, Camp Meigs' memorial ground!
 Where our brave veterans first their barracks found,
 And hence departed for the scenes of war, —
 Some here to-day, some to return no more! —
 But here we greet you, and with you unite
 To celebrate this day with banners bright, —
 Our glorious Fourth! our Independence day!

the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
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Long may its light o'er all our land hold sway!
God of our fathers, be it Thy behest
To give our land abundant peace and rest;
And may this day, auspicious in the past,
Be crowned with blessings to its very last!

There was a medley of war songs by the band; dedicatory address by Augustus S. Lovett, Esq., of Brookline, which follows in full; singing of "America" by the company and the benediction by Rev. Mr. Macdonald of Hyde Park. It was a great day for our Readville friends and they made it a memorable one for the old vets.

DEDICATION OF MEMORIAL PARK.

DEDICATORY ADDRESS BY AUGUSTUS S. LOVETT, ESQ., CORPORAL
CO. A, 45th MASS. REGIMENT.

On the evening of Sept. 15, 1862, as I rushed for a bunk in the new barracks located on this spot, a minor, not of age, if anybody had whispered in my ear, "Young man, four decades from now you will be standing here and addressing an audience on the occasion of the dedication of this camp ground as a public park," I should have imagined the speaker beside himself and a fit subject for restraint. When your committee asked me to say a few words at this time, the occasion appealed to me as a participant in those early days, even though it occurred on the "Glorious Fourth," a day when many people prefer to remain at home, myself among the number.

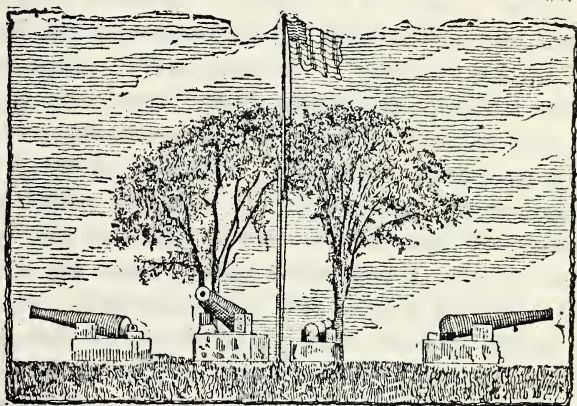
When you remember the eminent men, from the Lieut.-General of the United States down to the other illustrious minor officers who served in the civil war, who have recently assembled here to celebrate the dedication of the Hooker statue, it seems quite a "come down" to gather to listen to a corporal—the lowest of non-commissioned officers in the ranks. And yet each common soldier counted as one, only one, but yet one in the vast array that marched in the ranks and without whose sturdy efforts all the brilliant talents of regular and volunteer officers would have been of little avail.

But oh those times! how the memory of them comes trooping back at a time like this. Young men drilling alongside of middle aged, and even elderly men. Capt. R. B. Forbes with his "coast guard" and Capt. Edward Wyman with his "home guard." Washington in danger, and Gen. Butler off with his hastily recruited men, following hard after the "Old Sixth" through Baltimore to the Capital. Fletcher Webster, standing on the steps of the Merchants' Exchange on State street, one dismal gray Sunday, and recruiting the famous 12th Webster regiment. Flags and bunting almost concealed Washington street. "Now Crush Rebellion" said an immense flag on the Washington building, head of Franklin street. All the while recruiting went vigorously on, and when the Capital was deemed secure people breathed easier and volunteers for the war of three years pressed forward for enrollment. How dark after the defeat at Bull Run! How very dark with the ending of the Peninsular Campaign! Then at the very darkest hour came the first cheering news as the wires flashed the news of Grant's victory at Forts Henry and Donelson. The country seemed to take new life and heart as that incomparable soldier pushed his way to the crowning event up to that time—the capture of Vicksburg.

In the fall of 1862 ten new barracks, each arranged for some 100 men, occupied this immediate neighborhood. They stood on a line facing the sunrise. A space called the company street ran between the buildings, where the different companies formed for drill, parade or guard mounting. Just back of each was a small building occupied as a cook house, and the quarters of the different line officers were just in the rear of the latter. The entrance to the camp was between two sturdy trees, and near the entrance was the guard tent. The sutler had his store in another corner, but his "eagle eye" had not then fully opened as it did later, when on pay days he sat next to the paymaster and produced his little "G" checks, which were scrupulously deducted from the amount due the hard pressed common soldier. Friends supplied so generously the wants at Readville that his wares were at a discount there.

In front of these barracks was the parade and drill ground, covering the spot we occupy to-day. All around the camp were sentries, some twenty or more beats being maintained, and I can almost hear at this distant day the sharp challenge, "Halt! who goes there?" as the weary yet alert sentinel brought up some belated comrade or befogged officer who had difficulty in finding exactly where he resided.

It was a comical sight as a regiment landed there. The building for each company being designated, a rush was made to secure



CAMP MEIGS MEMORIAL PARK.

lodgings; each man as he arrived at the building, grabbing a huge bundle of straw, which lay adjacent, to serve as his bed. Comrades who had known each other previous to this time bunked together as far as possible, by prior agreement, but some curious alliances were made by many who were comparative strangers before. The first night "was terrible," and the bedlam that ensued after the lights were out is simply indescribable. Imagine a hundred men, mostly unknown to each other, with no officer present, utterly ignorant of orders or knowledge of discipline, shut up by themselves in the dark in this novel situation. It commenced immediately the lights went out.

A mild crow, in imitation of a rooster, was followed by scores of louder crows, and it seemed as if the whole brood of Plymouth

Rocks and bantams were in possession. Every conceivable noise came to the front. Dogs barked and "ki'id." Cats wailed and monkeys chattered. Then somebody threw an old boot, and this was the signal for an indiscriminate fusilade of missiles of every name and nature. Marvellous that nobody was hurt, for the bang of some heavy substance alighting near one's head warned the more timid ones to crouch low.

While this scene was at its height the door opened and a commissioned officer appeared with a lantern, — the officer of the day, as we afterward learned. "Silence!" he cried; "silence, I say." A very brief lull, occasioned by the interruption, and then bedlam broke loose again. "Who are you?" "Get out of here." "Quick! Get out; do you hear?" with many other pointed remarks, followed. Then came a shower of missiles from the floor and from the bunks at the devoted form. As these came from all quarters and the darkness and size of the building prevented him from discovering the location of the offenders, he was compelled to retire to save his head, vowing vengeance if only he could detect the assailants. Emboldened by this victory, pandemonium broke loose again, and the small hours were reached before complete exhaustion brought quiet. We trembled in after days as we came to know the powers of the officer of the day, and were grateful that under cover of ignorance we escaped severe discipline.

In a few days the non-commissioned officers were appointed, and grievous were the disappointments of some who failed to attain what they desired and hoped for.

I well remember the diffidence with which I gave my first command. The order to me was: "Corporal Lovett, you will detail two men to sweep out the barracks."

I was appalled. They were my friends and chums. I had rather at that moment have taken the broom myself and done the work. But no; it had to be done. Glancing around to see whom I should select, I observed a good-hearted, cheerful, open-faced comrade whose name even I had not learned, and this was my order: "Would you mind being so kind as to take one of the brooms and help make the barracks cleaner by assisting in

sweeping them?" The face became a broad grin at once and he said: "Well, seeing it's you, sonny, I'll do it this once." But we soon got over such extremely soft speeches and orders were quickly obeyed.

The dress parades were a great feature of camp life. The first ones though were a sight not easily forgotten. Men went into camp generally ununiformed, except the favored few whose circumstances enabled them to employ their own tailors. These favored ones were models for admiration and envy. Of the balance, some had blue overcoats and others had citizen's dress. Some had military caps as the only sign of a soldier.

The clothing for service had not then been distributed and some idea can be formed of the appearance made by some nine hundred men in line clad in these various garments. A butcher with his white robe surmounted by a plug hat is an incongruous sight, and a soldier in a blue overcoat with a black stovepipe hat is anything but military in appearance; but such we had in those first parades.

Before the guns were distributed, after the line was formed at the command "parade rest," the motley crowd stood in their unique regalia, and the command "beat off" was given. Then the band marched down the line at common time and turning came back at a quick step. The band were fine fellows, enlisted men from the various companies—selected no doubt for their musical talents—but they had to get together like everybody else. During the days when they were "getting together" the most discordant and doleful sounds emanated from the quarter assigned to them for practice. So that at their first appearance in dress parade before the "Falstaff recruits" was a very good representation of Hogarth's "March to Finchley." The old "cut-cut-cada-cut" tune, never heard before and never since except at later reunions, will linger in the memory of those who heard it as long as they live. Where they got that tune nobody knows, or if they do, nobody will tell. But bands made great headway and acquired proficiency before many days. After the uniforms were distributed and the guns came, dress parade was the great event of the day.

This was the favored time when fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, grandfathers, grandmothers, cousins and sweethearts, massed behind the colonel, looked on with admiring gaze, filled with pride as they beheld the manly array of young soldiers perfecting themselves for the serious work soon to come to their lot. These good people came not empty-handed either. Many and many were the hampers and packages of good things they brought with them, which helped amazingly to vary the regular bill of fare of "hash, beans and hard tack."

Then the social sings in the evening were a pleasant feature, and as the many good voices among the men were aided by the guests, the grounds in front of the barracks would ring with melody which would be prolonged often to a late hour.

The milkman did a thriving business in the camp, and the name of "Tucker" lingers in the memory of many a soldier of those days. Furloughs of a day at a time were granted and the passes were given great scrutiny by the provost guards of Brig.-Gen. R. A. Pierce, whose headquarters were in a small building near the railroad station. A sentinel was also posted at the Hyde Park depot, who looked after any strays in uniform in that vicinity.

Guard mounting each morning was a feature of camp life. Some three or four men from each of the ten companies would be detailed for the guard, and accompanied by a sergeant or two and several corporals would march to the appointed place. These served for twenty-four hours on three reliefs of four hours each. The relief that went on at 1 to 5 o'clock in the morning was considered the least desirable, as to be awakened from a sound sleep at that untimely hour was anything but pleasant to look forward to, and many were the devices made to avoid getting on the dreaded "second relief." And yet those hours had their compensations. The perfect quiet of the sleeping camp, broken only by the hum of the insect world, those "voices of the night" which never ceased, the regular pace of the sentinel drawing near and again fading away as he turned in his beaten path,—these lent a novelty and charm to those of a meditative turn of mind and helped to wing the otherwise tedious hours.

Somewhere in the small hours there appeared, to our intense disgust, what were termed "grand rounds." This was composed of the officer of the day and a few attendants. On being halted by the sentry nearest to the guard tent with the well-known "Who goes there?" came the reply, "Grand rounds." Immediately the guard tent became alive, and the command, "Turn out the guard, grand rounds," was shouted out, and the sergeant and corporal on duty would dart into every nook and corner and pull and tug at every sleepy body until the wretched squad — uttering maledictions on their tormentors, and grand rounds in particular — were hustled into some kind of a line and with the lieutenant of the guard at the head were inspected by the visitors.

Often the officer of the day, after the command, "Turn out the guard" had been sounded, would considerably say, "Never mind the guard," and he who showed such mercy to the sleepy fellows always had a warm spot in their hearts. Company and batallion drill were kept up morning and afternoon, and some of the most welcome words we heard were those at the close of these fatiguing exercises, when the colonel or captain, as the case might be, would sheath his sword and say, "March off your companies."

Did time allow, many, very many incidents of camp life might be cited: the long nights of "guard duty;" the sorrows of the corporals, at everybody's beck and call; the unwelcome sound, "Corporal of the Guard Post 21," which meant a run at double quick to that distant station to listen to some trifling question; the unheard-of command by a lieutenant of the guard in the first days — the men being at "Present arms," he is reported to have given the command, "Stack arms," a thing the guard had some difficulty in obeying.

Comrades who camped here from 1861 to 1865, as the memories of those days pass before you at this hour, it seems as if the voice of the Lord bids us remove the shoes from our feet, as the ground where we stand is holy ground. Old Blue Hill, looking down on this scene as it did forty years ago, seems to say: "You are right in setting aside the hallowed spot and paying tribute to the noble

men who passed from this 'school of the soldier' here to the shock of battle."

Here were encamped the 18th regiment of infantry, who suffered so severely at Fredericksburg; the 20th regiment, whose heroic deeds are marked by the "lion" in the public library, went from this spot; the 24th regiment, whose colonel, Stephenson, was killed at Spottsylvania, bade their kindred good-bye on the soil of Camp Meigs.

Six or more of the regiments, enlisted for a shorter term, in 1862 found shelter here. Later on, the two colored regiments, the 54th and 55th, received their first lessons in military drill on the commodious parade ground, and here we may be sure was instilled in their hearts and lives the patriotism that led them fearlessly to follow their beloved Col. Shaw at the awful slaughter of Fort Wagner.

I have named but a few of the organizations which, after camp life here, went forth with beating drums, with flying colors and martial step, to go they knew not where.

" They heard a voice we cannot hear
That said, ' We must not stay ; '
They saw a hand we cannot see
That beckoned them away."

Up Marye's heights at Fredericksburg on that fatal day we see them dashing forward to the stone wall and to the sunken road which none ever reached. Amid the waving corn on the field of Antietam we find them and hear them shout the victory. At Gettysburg they shuddered as the gallant Reynolds dropped, and pressed on with Howard and Barlow through the town on that first day.

We find them in the wheat field, at the peach orchard, on Culp's Hill and Little Round Top, on the second day. And on the third day at Gettysburg, when Longstreet turned away his head as he ordered Pickett to advance, we may be sure they were in the lines of battle on Cemetery Ridge, and did their share in making the "high water mark of the rebellion."

In the closing battles of the war, from the Wilderness to Appomattox, we follow them in their daily weary marches and never-ending encounters. We can imagine their joy at the final consummation, and we rejoice and cheer with them as they burnish their rifles for the great review at Washington.

So we hail the "returning brave."

But what of those who with lively step and in the bloom of youth went forth from this spot and failed to return; on battlefield and in hospital, shut up in Libby Prison or within the "dead line" at Andersonville, wasting with disease and dying of wounds, for whom the loved ones at home waited in vain?

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest.
When Spring with dewy fingers cold
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung.
There honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there."

To all these 25,000 or more martial spirits we dedicate this scene of their first soldier days. Long may the cannon preserve their present peaceful positions! Never may the time come when the Star Spangled Banner shall cease to float over this consecrated ground, and may children's children to the latest generation swell the chorus of the Union saved, now and forever, one and inseparable!

With the authority and in behalf of this Town and this Association, I name this, "Camp Meigs Memorial Park."

A REVIEW OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY SINCE 1892.

(CONTINUED.)

1895.

The usual Spring Meeting of the Society was held May 22d, in Magnolia Hall, and was devoted to a memorial of Mr. Theodore D. Weld. About a hundred members and their friends were present, and a chorus of twenty-five to render the musical numbers on the programme.

The President, Mr. Charles G. Chick, opened the meeting with a short address, after which the Society elected to membership:—

MRS. RUTH A. SUMNER,
MISS ABBIE SUMNER,
DR. WM. A. MOWRY.

The chorus, under the leadership of Mr. J. C. Crowley, sang "Washington and the Flag," words by Mr. Crowley.

The guest of the evening was Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Jr., who addressed the meeting on the "Life and Times of Theodore D. Weld." Mr. Garrison's remarks were eagerly listened to by the audience, as he spoke in a reminiscent way of his personal experiences of the times and his acquaintance with Mr. Weld.

Following the address the chorus sang "Patriot Sons of Patriot Sires," to music arranged by Mr. J. C. Crowley.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Garrison for his able and interesting address.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the chorus for their kindness in furnishing enjoyable and appropriate music.

Refreshments were served to all present after the meeting had adjourned.

The Fall Meeting of the Society was held Oct. 22d, in Magnolia Hall, with an attendance of about two hundred.

President Chick addressed the meeting, sketching the progress of the Society and discussing the contemplated plans of a new building for our use.

A drawing of the proposed building was presented by Curator George M. Harding, showing a neat brick structure, one and one-half stories high, of dignified style, and to cost from \$6,000 to \$12,000, according to material and finish.

The lecturer for the evening was the Rev. M. B. Taylor of Canton, Mass., who spoke on the battle of Allatoona, Ga. Mr. Taylor gave an unusually graphic and thrilling account of the battle, in which he was a participant, and the audience were deeply interested, manifesting their pleasure by frequent applause.

The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Taylor.

The meeting then adjourned.

1896.

The regular Annual Meeting of the Society was held Jan. 30th, in the rooms of the Corporation.

President Chick addressed the meeting and impressed upon the members the necessity of a new building for the Society, the present quarters being in a dangerous locality and having no adequate fire protection for the property entrusted to our charge. He congratulated the Society upon its growth and success during the past year.

Three volumes of the Probate Index for Suffolk County, Mass., were presented to the Society by Hon. Elijah George, Register of Probate of that County, and the thanks of the Society were voted to him for the same.

Curator H. B. Carrington, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions on the death of J. B. Bachelder, Esq., read his report. In his remarks prefacing his report, he brought out four points concerning the life and character of Col. Bachelder: first, his wife was, previous to her marriage, his pupil; second, he was not an itinerant photographer, but a school-teacher; third, he was as-

sisted in painting his large picture of the battle of Gettysburg; fourth, he was very sensitive about his title of Colonel, which was not official but simply complimentary.

REPORT.

JOHN BADGER BACHELDER.

IN MEMORIAM.

At a regular meeting of the Hyde Park Historical Society, Hyde Park, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, held January 30, 1896, the report of the committee appointed to make a record of the decease of one of its honored members, John Badger Bachelder, was formally placed upon record, on motion of the chairman of the committee, Gen. Henry B. Carrington, United States Army, one of the Curators, and a citizen of Hyde Park; the same being as follows, to wit:

The Historical Society of Hyde Park, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, sincerely regrets the death of our friend and associate, John Badger Bachelder, who, as a member of this Society, and a citizen honored by the Government as the historian of the battle-field of Gettysburg, so well deserved universal esteem and admiration.

While the Society has lost the benefit of his wisdom and constant sympathy, its Curators hereby place upon record some facts that the general public did not so fully understand.

As early as the age of eight years he developed a marked taste for art; and pictures in oil and in water colors, made at that early period, still remain. He taught painting while teacher at the Partridge Military School in New Hampshire; and his culture and genius made the basis of that elegance of deportment and genial sympathy with everything beautiful that marked his later years in his relations as neighbor, citizen, and gentleman.

We recognize his business tact and courtesy in our Society's endeavor; in our public schools; in our Park system; and in everything that developed the best interests of our town.

We sincerely honor his memory, and direct that a copy of this

official action be engrossed and framed for a place among the memorials of the Society; that a copy be sent to Mrs. Bachelder; and that a copy be also forwarded to the Town Clerk of Gilman-ton, New Hampshire, his native town, for its appropriate place among the town records.

(Signed)

HENRY B. CARRINGTON,
GEORGE M. HARDING,
JOHN J. ENNEKING.

It was voted to accept the report.

President Chick announced that a friend of the Society had offered part of the land required for the site of a building for a permanent home for the Society. Curator Humphrey suggested that we confer with the Trustees of the Public Library as to the possibility of the town having a new library building with a room in it for our Society. Mrs. Louisa M. Wood, President of the Hyde Park Current Events Club, desired quarters for the Club in the new library building when completed. On motion of Curator Humphrey it was voted, that a committee of five be appointed to confer with a committee from the Current Events Club, or other parties interested. Mr. Henry B. Miner, chairman of the library trustees, stated to the meeting that there was in hand \$7,000 as a building fund, which had been raised in former years by fairs, etc.

After a short discussion, President Chick appointed a conference committee as follows: Henry A. Rich, George M. Harding, Thomas E. Faunce, Mrs. Louisa M. Wood, Mrs. Edward I. Humphrey, Mrs. E. D. Swallow. Voted, that President Chick be a member of the committee.

Mr. Howard Jenkins presented the report of the Committee on Nominations.

The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the list of officers as read, and the following were declared elected:

President, Charles G. Chick.

Recording Secretary, Frederick L. Johnson.

Treasurer, Wallace D. Lovell.

Curators, Amos H. Brainard, Orin T. Gray, George L. Rich-

ardson, Edward I. Humphrey, Charles F. Jenney, Warren F. McIntire, George M. Harding.

Vice Presidents, James E. Cotter, Robert Bleakie, William J. Stuart, Willard S. Everett, Francis W. Tewksbury, Stephen D. Balkam, E. J. Hickey, David L. Davis, David Higgins, David Perkins, Henry S. Grew, Richard M. Johnson, John J. Enneking, Isaac J. Brown, Henry A. Rich, James D. McAvoy, Isaac Bullard, Henry S. Bunton, Edmund Davis, Samuel T. Elliott.

It was voted to admit to membership,

J. A. CROWLEY, West River Street.

W. H. HOOGS, West River Street.

The meeting was then adjourned.

APRIL 30, 1896.

The April meeting of the Society was held in Magnolia Hall with an attendance of about two hundred people. It was made a memorial to the late Governor F. T. Greenhalge. President Chick addressed the meeting, paying a personal tribute to the late Governor and also spoke at length on the needs and prospects of the Society.

Mr. C. Fred Allen, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions on the death of Governor Greenhalge, presented his report, which was adopted and ordered spread upon the records of the Society.

The Schubert Male Quartette of Hyde Park rendered a selection, and then was introduced the speaker of the evening, the Hon. J. H. O'Neil, who in a charming conversational manner told of his acquaintance with Governor Greenhalge while in Congress. He paid a high tribute to his character and ability.

Another selection by the Quartette and then Colonel H. A. Thomas, private secretary to the late Governor, was introduced and delivered a stirring address, in which he testified to the many good qualities and virtues of Mr. Greenhalge.

After a selection by the Quartette, the Hon. Frank W. Darling addressed the meeting in a short and appropriate speech.

More music by the Quartette, and then the thanks of the Society were extended to the speakers of the evening, and it was ordered that a stenographic report of the proceedings be made a part of the Society's records.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. A. C. Clapp for a gift of framed documents.

Adjourned.

NOVEMBER 30, 1896.

The Fall meeting was held in the rooms of the Society, with an attendance of about sixty. President Chick in the chair.

Mr. Fred C. Stone, on behalf of the directors of the First Baptist Sunday-School of Hyde Park, presented to the Society two original reports of the school in 1860 and 1861; also a brief history of the school up to 1883, in two volumes. It was voted to send the thanks of the Society to the Directors of the First Baptist Sunday School.

The new crayon portrait of Mr. Theodore D. Weld was exhibited at this meeting, and an appeal was made for contributions to the fund for paying for it.

The speaker of the evening was Colonel Henry Walker, who gave a short history of the Honorable Artillery Company of London, England. Colonel Walker was the Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston on their recent visit to the London company. His remarks were very interesting and were enjoyed by all present. The thanks of the Society were presented to Colonel Walker.

President Chick appointed a committee of three to prepare a list of nominations for officers of the Society for 1897. The committee appointed were Messrs. George Miles, Charles E. Higgins, and Henry A. Rich.

Adjourned.

JANUARY 21, 1897.

The Annual Meeting and election of officers was held this evening, with an attendance of about sixty.

President Chick, in his opening address, congratulated the

It is a common mistake to think that the only way to get a good education is to go to a college. In fact, a good education can be obtained in many ways. For example, a person can learn a great deal from books, from the experience of life, and from the instruction of a good teacher.

It is also a mistake to think that a good education is only for the rich. In fact, a good education is for everyone. It is a right of every citizen to have a good education, and it is the duty of every citizen to have one.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION

Education is the foundation of a good life. It is the key to a better future, and it is the only way to escape the cycle of poverty and ignorance.

Without a good education, a person is limited in their ability to succeed in life. They are often forced to work in menial jobs, and they are unable to improve their situation. On the other hand, a person with a good education has many opportunities. They can choose from a wide variety of careers, and they can often earn higher wages than those without a degree.

Education is also important for the development of a person's character. It teaches them how to think critically, how to solve problems, and how to work with others. These are all skills that are essential for a good life.

In addition, education is a powerful tool for social change. It can help to break down the barriers of race, class, and gender, and it can create a more just and equitable society. For example, the civil rights movement was largely a result of the education of African Americans. They learned about their rights and they fought for them.

Therefore, it is clear that education is one of the most important things in life. It is the key to a better future, and it is the only way to escape the cycle of poverty and ignorance. We must all strive to get a good education, and we must all work to make sure that everyone has the opportunity to do so.

THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION

As we look to the future, we can see that education will continue to be an important part of our lives. There will be new challenges, but there will also be new opportunities. We must be prepared to meet these challenges, and we must be ready to take advantage of these opportunities.

Society on its prosperous condition and on the fact of its having outlived that short period which seems to be the measure of life of most societies in our town. Our library consists at present of about fifteen hundred books and one thousand pamphlets, and additions are constantly being made to it. The special need of the Society is a new building, but at this time there is no prospect of obtaining one in the near future.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was read and accepted. The Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for officers for the ensuing year, and Asa J. Adams was appointed teller. The result of the ballot was the same as last year, with the exception of George L. Stocking, Curator, vice Orin T. Gray.

Voted to accept the picture of the Board of Selectmen of the town in 1896. The desirability of having a local society of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution was then discussed. The idea met with general favor, and a committee of five was appointed to arrange the matter. The committee, including the President of the Society, was as follows: Mrs. H. A. B. Thompson, Mrs. E. D. Swallow, Messrs. C. G. Chick, George Miles, and F. L. Johnson.

Mr. Charles J. Page of Boston was introduced and read a very interesting paper on the "Highways and Byways of Old Boston." A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Page, with a request for a copy of the paper for the Society.

Mr. Henry S. Bunton presented, on behalf of Mrs. S. N. Piper, the record book of the First Religious Organization in Hyde Park, and also a pair of nippers used by James Gately, the "hermit" of Grew's woods. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mrs. S. N. Piper.

A committee was appointed to arrange for a banquet, to occur on the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Society, which comes in April. The following were appointed to meet the Curators: Mrs. W. W. Wilde, Mrs. W. D. Lovell, Mrs. E. D. Swallow, Mrs. John Hurter, Mrs. E. I. Humphrey.

Received: the Proprietary Records of the Town of Cambridge.
Adjourned.

APRIL 27, 1897.

The tenth Annual Meeting was held in the rooms of the Society and in A. O. H. Hall, situated in the same building. About seventy-five people were present.

After the usual address by the President, it was Voted, That a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions on the death of David Higgins, one of our Vice Presidents, and also on the death of Reuben Corson.

The Chair appointed on David Higgins: Messrs. Henry A. Rich, Amos H. Brainard, and Edward I. Humphrey; on Reuben Corson: Messrs. Edmund Davis, F. A. Sweet and Thomas E. Faunce.

The Euterpean Club attended the meeting in a body and sang "April," by King Hall. Mr. Charles F. Jenney spoke of the portraits of Benjamin Radford and Robert Bleakie recently hung on the walls. These portraits were originally given to the Waverly Club by Mr. Edwin A. Hall, but not having been formally accepted by them, Mr. Hall presented them to the Historical Society.

Mr. Edwin A. Hall was made a life member.

Mrs. Loveland read a very amusing poem on Sylvanus Cobb, by Sam Walter Foss. General Henry B. Carrington, as speaker of the evening, related his personal recollections of General U. S. Grant. He was more than usually interesting and delighted his hearers.

The Euterpean Club sang "Love's Old, Sweet Song," by Molloy, arranged for female voices.

A rising vote of thanks was given to the Euterpean Club for their fine performance, and to Mrs. Loveland, and to General Carrington.

An invitation from the Hyde Park Current Events Club for the officers of our Society to meet them, May 3d, 1897, was read.

Adjourned.

OCTOBER 27, 1897.

A regular meeting of the Society was held this evening. In calling the meeting to order, President Chick used a gavel made

CHAPTER I

The first discovery of the continent was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He sailed from Spain in the Santa Maria and reached the island of San Salvador on October 12, 1492.

From San Salvador, Columbus sailed to Cuba and then to Hispaniola. He discovered the Gulf Stream and the Caribbean Sea. He also discovered the West Indies.

Columbus returned to Spain in 1493 and reported his discoveries to the king and queen. They were very pleased and gave him more ships and men to explore the new world.

Columbus sailed again in 1498 and discovered the island of Trinidad. He then sailed to the mainland of South America and discovered the Gulf of Paria. He returned to Spain in 1499 and reported his discoveries.

Columbus sailed again in 1500 and discovered the island of Barbados. He then sailed to the mainland of South America and discovered the Gulf of Venezuela. He returned to Spain in 1500 and reported his discoveries.

Columbus sailed again in 1502 and discovered the island of Jamaica. He then sailed to the mainland of Central America and discovered the Gulf of Honduras. He returned to Spain in 1504 and reported his discoveries.

Columbus sailed again in 1508 and discovered the island of Puerto Rico. He then sailed to the mainland of Central America and discovered the Gulf of Mexico. He returned to Spain in 1510 and reported his discoveries.

Columbus sailed again in 1515 and discovered the island of Cuba. He then sailed to the mainland of Central America and discovered the Gulf of Central America. He returned to Spain in 1517 and reported his discoveries.

by Mr. W. F. Noyes of Hyde Park. The head of this gavel is made of wood from the U. S. Frigate "Constitution," and the handle of wood from the U. S. S. "Kearsarge" of civil war fame.

Mr. Andrew Washburn, in behalf of the Grand Army Post of Hyde Park, presented a fac simile of the memorial containing the names of the contributors to the fund for repairing and fitting out Liberty Hall, where the Post holds its meetings.

Mr. Osborne Howes, of the Greater Boston Commission, spoke for the plan of uniting ten cities and thirteen towns to Boston. He explained that the cities and towns should retain their original form of government and have at the same time about seventy-five councilmen in the City Hall, about ten of whom would be from Hyde Park. The legislative bill embodying these terms and asking for authority for its submission to the people he read to the meeting. The subject aroused considerable interest, which was shown by the number of persons who asked questions about it. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Howes.

By vote of the Society, the Curators were instructed to hold a public meeting to discuss the subject of Greater Boston, and to request the attendance of every member.

Adjourned.

DECEMBER 22, 1897.

A citizens' meeting was held this evening to consider the proposition: "Shall the citizens of Hyde Park petition the General Court to act favorably upon the bill entitled, 'An act to provide for the creation of a new County which shall include Boston and the surrounding cities and towns?'"

Mr. Charles G. Chick was elected Chairman, and Mr. W. E. Norwood, Secretary, of the meeting.

After some discussion of the question, the meeting was adjourned to December 29, 1897, and so ceased to form a part of the proceedings of the Hyde Park Historical Society.

HISTORICAL FIELD DAY.

BY CHARLES F. JENNEY, ESQ.

The Hyde Park Historical Society observed Patriots' Day in 1903, for the first time, by field day exercises. A goodly number of members and friends met in front of the Public Library building, on Harvard Avenue, and in charge of the President of the Society, proceeded down East River Street, viewing historic spots by the way.

Before leaving the library, attention was called to the fact that the first house lots laid out in this section of Hyde Park were shown upon a plan made in 1847. So far as known, none of these lots were ever sold. The library building stands upon a part of the farm purchased by Edward Jones, in 1821, of William H. Sumner and others, trustees, for Eliza Gerard. Mrs. Gerard acquired her interest in the property from her father, Gov. Increase Sumner, who inherited the property from his father, of the same name. Increase, Senior, acquired his interest in the property by various deeds, from members of the Merrifield family, between 1756 and 1761. Simeon Merrifield resided in this locality as early as 1740, and Benjamin Merrifield lived upon the farm prior to 1744.

The first point of interest after leaving the library was the old house on Everett Square, nearly opposite the post-office. This house was built after Edward Jones became the owner of the farm. It certainly was there as early as 1853. After the Jones family ceased to occupy the house, John Henry Beals lived in the same up to about 1865.

As early as 1854, still another house stood on the Jones estate, on the corner of River and Grove Streets, and where the post-office now stands. Grove Street had not then been constructed. This house is now standing on Grove Street, in the rear of the post-office, having been moved from its original location. In 1854

HISTORICAL FIELD DAY

BY J. H. HARRIS, JR.

The first day of the historical field day was held at the site of the first battle of the Civil War, at Fort Mifflin, on September 26, 1776. The day was spent in a most interesting and instructive manner, and the participants were able to gain a better understanding of the events of that day.

The first part of the day was spent in a most interesting and instructive manner, and the participants were able to gain a better understanding of the events of that day. The day was spent in a most interesting and instructive manner, and the participants were able to gain a better understanding of the events of that day. The day was spent in a most interesting and instructive manner, and the participants were able to gain a better understanding of the events of that day.

The second part of the day was spent in a most interesting and instructive manner, and the participants were able to gain a better understanding of the events of that day. The day was spent in a most interesting and instructive manner, and the participants were able to gain a better understanding of the events of that day.

The third part of the day was spent in a most interesting and instructive manner, and the participants were able to gain a better understanding of the events of that day. The day was spent in a most interesting and instructive manner, and the participants were able to gain a better understanding of the events of that day.

it had an iron fence in front of it, and there was a cow path to the river, substantially where Fairmount Avenue now is. This house was occupied by William B. Weeman, son-in-law of Mr. Jones, who lived there until about 1870, when it was occupied by Dr. Charles L. Edwards during the early years of his practice. Mr. Weeman was a blacksmith and engaged in the manufacture of iron fences in Boston, and at one time had a shop on Bridge Street, near the river.

Passing down River Street, a halt was next made at the old house standing just beyond the new Young Men's Christian Association building and at the corner of River and Webster Streets. This was the original homestead on the Jones farm, and at one time had a large barn standing just in the rear of the house now occupied by Samuel R. Moseley. This house was probably built during the Sumner ownership of the property. Increase Sumner, father and son, both lived in Roxbury, and, so far as known, never occupied the premises as a home. This house is certainly more than an hundred years of age, but the exact date of its construction is not known. Attention was also called to the site of the house of George Hill, at the corner of River and Lincoln Streets, where the house of Mrs. Lomelia A. Bickford now stands. There was a house standing at this place as early as 1798, and at the time of the commencement of the present village George Hill resided at this place. The house occupied by Mr. Hill was torn down at the time of the purchase of the property by Mr. Bickford about 1861. George Hill was an Englishman, a butcher, and also ran a fish cart. He came to this country from Portsmouth, England. Our townsman, Henry S. Holtham, came to this house in August, 1854, and resided there for two or three years. Mr. Holtham was the son of Henry Holtham, and also came to this country from Portsmouth, England, landing from the cars at Mattapan on the branch railroad, and walked to the Hill place with his brother and sister. Mr. Hill's farm extended from Lincoln street to West street. His barn stood on the corner of West street. The next stop was at the site of the old Goodwin place, also on the west side of the street where Leuie Columbia

built a house between 1794 and 1797. This house had various owners. It was owned by William Goodwin, or his heirs, from 1827 until it became the property of Elihu Greenwood, who bought an undivided half of the same in 1851, and the remaining interest in 1862. Directly across the street was a barn belonging to this property. The Goodwin house was situated just northerly of West street, and the barn belonging to it was situated in what is now the front yard of property of Francis W. Tewksbury. It is still standing, having been moved back and repaired.

Less than three rods beyond the Goodwin place formerly stood a small residence owned by widow Abigail Merrifield, to whom a small lot of land was deeded by Lemuel Crane in 1804. On the site of this house there now stands a house occupied by James G. Bolles. On the opposite side of the street, people now living remember an old cellar hole said to have been the site of a house occupied by one Cæzar, a colored dependent of the Sumner family. Sheridan F. Ticknor's residence is built on this site.

Passing further down the street, attention was called to the Greenwood house, built by Lemuel Crane about 1783, and purchased by Elihu Greenwood in 1842, at or about which time Mr. Greenwood came there to reside, from Brighton. This house is still in the family, being the residence of Mr. Frank Greenwood, a son of the first of the name in this locality. The house is in excellent condition. The old chimney has been removed to a level with the sills, but the brick arch which sustained the same still remains in the cellar. A piazza has been built upon the front. An old ell, containing a kitchen with brick oven and set boiler, has been removed and the present ell of four rooms, also with a brick oven and set boiler therein, has been erected. The rest of the house remains substantially as it was, with the old-fashioned colonial finish. Many of the windows and window frames have been changed, but some of the old frames still remain, worked out of but one piece instead of being made of boards, as at present. The studding of the first story was filled with one course of bricks. For an account of Lemuel Crane, see the "History of Dorchester" (1859), page 539.

A stop was next made at the residence of Andrew Fisher, on the corner of Huntington Avenue and River Street. This property was purchased by Mr. Fisher's father in 1854, and the house was standing as early as 1843.

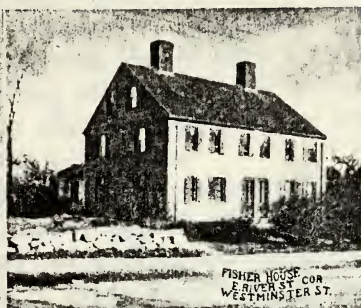
The little Butler School, erected in 1804, and standing just beyond Mr. Fisher's residence, was visited, but no extended reference to its history is here made, as the same is fully given in the Hyde Park Historical Record (Vol. I, page 9), in Mr. Rich's excellent article. See also "History of Dorchester" (Vol. I, page 45). So, too, the old Roundy house under the magnificent elms by the riverside and the site of Sumner Hall were pointed out, but the story of these buildings has been already well told in Mrs. Weld's excellent article in the Historical Record (Vol. II, page 23).

Directly opposite the paper mill was at one time situated the residence of John Trescott, erected about 1679. The story of the Trescott house and estates has also been fully given in the Record (Vol. III, page 55), and reference is made to the same for further details.

Fifty years ago, where Huntington Avenue now is there was a private way leading to Clarendon Hills. James Gately, the hermit, prior to his removal to Grew's Woods, lived beside Pine Garden Rock, not far from the spring issuing therefrom.

Passing by the paper mill, attention was called to the salient points in the history of the mill privilege. Much of interest might be written concerning this privilege, but the subject is so extensive that it ought to be considered under a special article, and more fully than space will now permit.

As early as 1685, John Trescott built a saw mill a short distance above where the paper mill now stands. In 1773 George Clark obtained a grant of land from the town of Dorchester, and soon after built a paper mill. This mill was also a short distance above the present privilege. William Sumner first acquired an interest in the privilege in 1786, and in 1796 became the sole owner thereof. In 1798 the dam was moved to its present site. In 1832 a cotton mill was built upon the same privilege, and in



HISTORIC LANDMARKS.



1836 upon the same privilege there was a paper mill, grist mill, and cotton factory. See as to the history of this privilege, "History of Dorchester," page 628, "Hyde Park Historical Record," Vol. I, page 29, Vol. II, page 27, Vol. III, page 58.

The long tenement block, across the road from the mill, was built in 1832 or 1833, and the tenement house just northerly thereof at a later date.

When the party reached the site on the east side of River Street, nearly opposite Wood Avenue, where a monument had been erected marking approximately the location of the first house erected in Hyde Park, a pause was made and President Chick and Curator Jenney made brief remarks. The monument had been put in place the day before, and bears upon its face the following inscription:

NEAR THIS PLACE
IN 1668
ROBERT STANTON
BUILT THE FIRST HOUSE
IN
HYDE PARK

HYDE PARK
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
APRIL, 1903

At the close of this article Mr. Jenney's remarks are given.

The party also visited the sites of the houses of Sargent Blake, built before 1838, upon what is now the southerly corner of River and Blake Streets, and also that of the residence of Nathaniel Hebard, which until within a very short time stood nearly opposite the location of the Blake house. Sargent Blake bought his property of Joseph Morton in July, 1838, and there was then a dwelling-house upon the premises. Mr. Hebard purchased in 1842 the property on which he for many years lived, and built his house upon it soon afterward. This building still stands upon the lot on which it was erected, having been moved back from its original location.

From the bridge over the railroad the positions of several old houses were also pointed out. Where John G. Ray's house now stands, a house was erected somewhere between 1812 and 1823 by Simeon Howe. This house was removed by Mr. Ray but a few years ago.

In 1781 John Capen purchased of the town of Dorchester thirty-six acres lying between the street and river. This tract is partly in Hyde Park. Capen had a house on this lot and resided there prior to 1823, when he conveyed the property. This house was occupied for many years by Peter Fallon, and stood a little distance from the street and under magnificent elms.

Samuel Bird, some time between 1805 and 1810, erected a house on the southerly corner of River Street and Bird Lane, and the same is still standing there.

While the localities were not visited, attention was also called to the house for many years owned by Anton Burger, situated westerly of the New York & New England Railroad and near the present Rugby station. This house was built by Rufus Nason in 1838 or soon thereafter.

Henry Bird, prior to 1833, also resided a short distance westerly of the last-mentioned house. He had lived there for some time, and the location of the house was well defined until within very recent years.

A short visit was also made to Wood Avenue, for many years known as Back Street, and the site of the Trescott house, which stood where is now the residence of Hiram J. Townsend. Two daughters of Franklin Stone, who resided in the original mansion for many years, were present and gave many interesting reminiscences concerning this house, and also concerning all of the localities visited. A picture of this building, historical references thereto, and a full description thereof may be found in the Historical Record, Vol. III, pages 60, 71, 73.

On the other side of Wood Avenue, a short distance westerly of the Trescott house, the widow Mary Birch resided as early as 1728. In that year Wood Avenue was described as the way leading from Trescott's house to widow Birch's. How long prior to

that time this land was in the Birch family cannot now be determined. The lot comprised one and one half acres and was sold in 1761 by Samuel Birch to Thomas Hastings, and the building thereon was then described as a small dwelling-house. The last reference found to this building is in 1764. The land upon which it stood is a part of the land described in a deed given to William Sumner in 1788, and apparently the house had then disappeared.

Mr. Jenney's remarks at the dedication of the memorial were as follows :

ROBERT STANTON.

It has been often said that Hyde Park has no history reaching back before the time of the commencement of the first house in the Fairmount District, by the Twenty Associates in 1856, but this is far from the truth. The industrial history of Hyde Park commenced considerably over two hundred years ago, and the first settlement of the district was nearly two hundred and fifty years ago. While the town as a town cannot point to any long municipal career, yet the history of the locality is of interest and dates back to an early period. The first house, near the limits of our town, was at Readville, and probably was built shortly before 1639, but it was not within our borders, although the extensive farms on which it stood extended well within Hyde Park.

River Street, our first highway, was laid out by the town of Dorchester in 1661, and shortly after that, what is now known as Wood Avenue was used as a public highway. For many years it was known as Back Street. Prior to that time it was sometimes called Trescott's Lane. It is recognized in the records as early as 1687.

On December 5, 1659, Robert Stanton applied to the town for a parcel of land about the Ox Pen, and a committee was appointed to view it and make report to the Selectmen. On January 16, 1660, the Committee reported and Stanton was granted a parcel of land about or near the Ox Pen "soe that it doe not exceed thirtie acres."

As the grant to Stanton is the earliest land grant in this locality, the same is quoted in full from the Dorchester Records.

"The same day vpon the request of Robert Stanton to have a parsell of land about the ox penn Mr. Patten Lieutenant Clapp and William Robinson are appointed to view it and make returne vnto the select men before the second day of January next."—(Dorchester Records, Vol. I, page 130, December 5, 1659.)

"The same day it was Voted and granted vnto Robert Stanton vpon his former request a parsell of land about or neare the oxe pen soe that it Doe not exceed thirtie acres: it being viewed according vnto former order by Mr. Patten, Lieutenant Clap and William Robenson who made ther Returne vnto the select men as they were ordered."—(Dorchester Records, Vol. I, page 131, January 16, 1660.)

The locality of the land thus granted can be readily determined. It is fixed by many deeds conveying it in whole or in part, also by deeds of the adjoining lots, and by an ancient plan made in 1745, a copy of which has been presented to the Historical Society by G. L. Richardson. The deeds also fix the locality of the Ox Pen in a general way, and deeds of other land in this vicinity also refer to it. Just where it was situated is not known, but probably it was Wood Avenue and the Boston line.

Stanton probably did not build upon his lot at once. In 1667, the records disclose a proposition to the town for an exchange of land "near Robert Stanton's" in the five hundred acres (which originally included all this locality). March 9, 1668, he was granted liberty to have "ground sels, plates and beams out of the 500 acrs." The character of this entry indicates quite conclusively that this was the time when he built his residence, and from it the date placed upon the stone has been determined.

But little is known concerning Stanton. In 1652, he entered into an agreement with the town to keep all "oxen, steeres, or fating cows from yew to cow for 3 or 5 yers in a heard" on the south side of the River Neponset. His agreement included a covenant to "goe forth with the said Oxen and steeres halfe an hower by sonne, and bringe them to their appointed place or pen

so called about sonne sittinge euy night, that so the owners may haue them there if they please to send for them, either in the evening, or in the morning before the said tyme of their goeing forth, and not be dissapointed when they haue vrgent occasions to vse them, and to make the pen sufficient for largnesse of ground that so the Oxen or Steeres may be the lesse injurious or hurtfull one vnto an other, as also sufficient in point of fence," and he was to have two shillings a head, one half to be paid during the first month after the cattle were put in and the other half at the end of September. He was to keep them from the eighth of May until the same day of the following October, in each year. In 1655, a new agreement was made for five years by which he was to keep all such "Oxen and Steeres being two yeares old or vpward with what Drie Cowes wee shall put a feeding of any of this Towne, and none of other Townes: And to keep all such Oxen and steeres in a herd as shall be delivered him att the Penn and to take Care of such feeding Cowes or Oxen in some Convenient place where it may be best for the fating of them according to his best discretion." These were also to be kept on the south side of the river, and the provision as to care was practically the same as in the earlier contract. He was to have for his compensation two shillings per head to be paid one half in Indian corn and the other half in wheat, barley or peas, in two payments per year. He was illiterate, as he signed these agreements by his mark. After the incorporation of Milton in 1662 the Ox Pen was situated on the northerly side of the river in this locality as before stated. It is not known whether Stanton continued to keep the Ox Pen after the grant of this land to him, although he probably did so, and had his grant close at hand for convenience. In 1671 he tendered his services to the town to keep a dry herd of cattle.

Financial prosperity does not seem to have followed on his ventures, as in later years he was in poor circumstances. In 1677 his tax of three shillings is among the "more desparret debts" brought in by the constable. In 1681, his tax was discounted to the constable as among those that could not be collected. In 1684, his tax of two shillings and six pence was abated.

In 1687, when land was granted to Daniel Elder, where the paper mill now stands, it bounded on a hedge fence of Stanton's. In December, 1689, a contribution was taken by the church for the poor in Dorchester, out of which there was purchased for Stanton, from various persons whose names appear upon the record, a barrel of corn, a barrel of rye, four pecks of rye, two pecks of corn; and in addition, six shillings in money was given to him.

The date of his death is not known. By his will, made in 1687, and proved May 25, 1702, he left his property to his wife Rese for life, and remainder to his son Thomas. He mentions his daughter Prudence, and grandson, Thomas Trott. His wife died May 13, 1707. After his death, this property was conveyed to John Trescott, Jr., in 1711 and 1713. The easterly section became the property of James Boies and Jeremiah Smith in 1749. The westerly portion was afterwards divided into two parts; the part on which the memorial stone is situated becoming the property of William Sumner in 1826, and the easterly part of the westerly division became the property of Nathaniel Hebard in 1842.

Grateful acknowledgment is made of valuable assistance and information given by Miss Elma A. Stone, Miss Jennie M. Stone, Mrs. Anna H. Weld, Frank Greenwood, Henry S. Holtham, and others.

Much interest was manifested all along the route, and a wish expressed that similar field days might be observed in years to come.

In the evening the members assembled in Weld Hall, which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion with many flags by the ladies of the Society. It took the form of a "Colonial tea," and the guests were received by President and Mrs. C. G. Chick, Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Carrington, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Johnson, all of whom wore costumes similar to those worn by the leaders of society more than a century ago. Others in costume were the following members of the committee: Mesdames S. A. Tuttle, chairman; F. L. Johnson, E. D. Swallow, H. S. Bunton, R. P. Moseley, and J. E. Cotter. The ushers were Misses Margaret Bertram, Susie Swallow and Abbie Sumner.

There was an excellent entertainment, including the reading of "Paul Revere's Ride" by Miss Elizabeth Beatey; and "April, 1775," by Miss Blanche Van Derzee of Boston. Patriotic songs were sung by W. T. and Miss Willa Crooker; remarks by Messrs. Chick, Carrington and Mowry. Refreshments were served by the committee, and the meeting closed with the singing of "America," led by E. S. Hathaway. A vote of thanks was tendered Howard Jenkins for the gift to the Society of Boston papers of 1813.



VITAL STATISTICS.

PREPARED BY EDWIN C. JENNEY, ESQ.

1873.

- Jan. 21. Yorick G. H. Colby, son of John D., born in Amesbury, and Hattie, born in Salem.
- Jan. 9. Mary Joyce, daughter of Thomas and Mary, both born in Ireland.
- Jan. 6. Austin McGovern, son of James and Winney, both born in Ireland.
- Jan. 4. Hermann A. Osgood, son of Abott M., born in New Hampshire, and Lucretia H., born in Roxbury.
- Jan. 14. Foster H. Rich, son of Henry A., born in Hardwick, and Harriet F., born in Warwick.
- Jan. 31. John H. Elliott, son of Albert and Maria A., both born in Nova Scotia.
- Jan. 5. Mabel G. Briggs, daughter of Henry B., born in New Bedford, and Ella F., born in Maine.
- Jan. 23. Leora Fisher, daughter of Frank Gilpatric, born in Maine, and Carrie Fisher, born in Deer Isle, Maine.
- Jan. 13. Emma B. Cogswell, daughter of Burton, born in Maine, and Sophronia, born in Hubbardston.
- Jan. 17. Maybelle J. Crosby, daughter of Adin B., born in Dedham, and Catherine A., born in Prince Edward Island.
- Jan. 26. Edith E. Butler, daughter of George H., born in Boston, and Harriet P. W., born in Nantucket.
- Jan. 1. Edwin B. Kelly, son of John E. and Mary, both born in Cape Breton.
- Jan. 5. Peter Como, son of Alexander, born in New Brunswick, and Rosa, born in Nova Scotia.
- Jan. 26. Irving W. Humphrey, son of Edward I., born in Bridgewater, and Mary, born in Boston.
- Jan. 12. Mary Mack, daughter of Patrick and Jane, both born in Ireland.
- Feb. 27. ——— Hanscom, son of George W. and Abbie L., both born in Maine.
- Feb. 6. Walter A. Knight, son of Albert, born in Maine, and Elizabeth, born in New Hampshire.
- Feb. 22. Emma Kubasch, daughter of H. C. W. and Anna, both born in Prussia.
- Feb. 18. Bridget Jenkins, daughter of Henry and Margaret, both born in Ireland.
- Feb. 7. Alice M. Beatey, daughter of Robert W., born in Ireland, and Catherine, born in Scotland.
- Feb. 26. Helen S. Arnold, daughter of Henry F., born in Massachusetts, and Carrie F., born in Boston.
- Feb. 28. William Swan, son of Bartholomew, born in Ireland, and Elisa, born in Dorchester.

Feb. 10. Ellen Sweeney, daughter of Thomas and Jane, both born in Ireland.

March 20. William O'Riley, son of Patrick, born in Ireland, and Catherine, born in Norton.

March 16. Charles E. Bradbury, son of Sumner T., born in Boston, and Annie, born in Salem.

March 2. Ann Woods, daughter of Patrick and Mary, both born in Ireland.

March 28. Clarence C. Farrington, son of Willis S., born in New Hampshire, and Ella M., born in Andover.

March 19. Gertrude Tinson, daughter of Thomas J., born in Vermont, and Susan C., born in Maine.

March 6. Charles Maguire, son of Richard, born in Charlestown, and Mary, born in Boston.

March 9. George S. Reynolds, son of Stephen H., born in New Hampshire, and Lucy A., born in Boston.

March 9. Elisa V. White, daughter of Thomas U. and Ellen W., both born in Ohio.

March 4. Arthur W. Halliday, son of George W. and Lucinda, both of Boston.

March 1. John W. Arentsen, son of John W. and Christina, both of Holland.

March 17. Jennie Thompson, daughter of John W. and Jeanes, both born in Scotland.

March 27. Cintha Sills, daughter of George W., born in North Carolina, and Mary R., born in Montreal, Canada.

March 11. Mursella J. McDonald, daughter of Peter and Mary E., both born in Prince Edward Island.

March 5. George H. Small, son of George, born in Maine, and Mary, born in Boston.

March 27. Jane Quinn, daughter of Richard, born in Ireland, and Sarah A. born in Maine.

April 2. Edward White, son of William, born in Dorchester, and Mary, born in Lowell.

April 13. Luetta Gould, daughter of William B., born in North Carolina, and Cornelia W., born in South Carolina.

April 16. Ethel M. Lothrop, daughter of Charles L. and Mary F., both born in Boston.

April 11. Mary A. Mullen, daughter of Thomas and Ann, both born in Ireland.

April 20. Fred L. Stockford, son of L. B., born in St. Johns, and Martha J., born in Maine.

April 26. Clara W. Rich, daughter of Charles W., born in Canton, and Clara B., born in Cohasset.

April 14. Willard H. Brockway, son of Willard H., born in New Hampshire, and Rebecca, born in Charlestown.

April 21. Mary E. Brannan, daughter of James and Mary, both born in Ireland.

April 12. Margaret E. Robinson, daughter of Andrew and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

April 10. Kate Connolly, daughter of Patrick and Mary, both born in Ireland.

April 3. Daniel T. McLeod, son of John, born in Nova Scotia, and Elisa J., born in Ireland.

May 5. John F. Graham, son of William, born in Hartford, Connecticut, and Mary, born in Ireland.

May 28. Franklin R. Smith, son of T. F., born in Fairhaven, and Ellen C., born in Maine.

May 27. John W. Mahoney, son of Florence and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

May 4. Thomas Wallace, son of Thomas, born in Salem, and Hannah, born in Ireland.

May 25. Herbert J. Kennedy, son of Herbert and Mary, both born in Ireland.

May 21. Mabel A. Nowell, daughter of Bradford L. and Laura M., both born in Maine.

May 6. Georgianna Peare, daughter of George H., born in Maine, and Anna E., born in Blackstone.

May 12. Adell M. Williams, daughter of John M., born in Maine, and Abbie M., born in Quincy.

May 6. Georgianna Jordan, daughter of Madison and Hattie, both born in Massachusetts.

May 26. Margaret J. Henderson, daughter of William, born in Scotland, and Mary, born in Ireland.

May 15. Guy Roberts, son of Alexander, born in Newfoundland, and Elisa, born in Prince Edward Island.

May —. John Burk, son of Thomas and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 30. William A. Dolan, son of Michael F., born in Ireland, and Catherine D., born in South Boston.

June 24. James Cox, son of Hugh, born in Ireland, and Lisa, born in Dedham.

June 23. Sarah Miriam Terry, daughter of Henry B., born in Raynham, and Abbie A., born in Newton.

June 21. Edward J. Curran, son of Bernard and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 23. Grace B. Cale, daughter of Edward F. W., born in Salem, and Mary I., born in Chicago.

June 23. Katie Sweeney, daughter of Timothy and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

June 6. Lawrence Mullen, son of Patrick and Bridgett, both born in Ireland.

June 7. William Fitzgerald, son of Thomas, born in Nova Scotia, and Rosamund, born in Ireland.

June 11. James Claffy, son of Caime and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

June 1. John E. Burke, son of Patrick and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 22. Margaret McNally, daughter of Thomas and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

June 10. Constance Rafstedt, daughter of Antoine and Thora, both born in Sweden.

June 12. Henry C. Elridge, son of George B., born in New York, and Carrie C., born in Boston.

June 5. Mary A. Perry, daughter of Frederick A., born in Cape Cod, and Jane, born in Nova Scotia.

June 17. Maud C. Clay, daughter of Horace T., born in Cambridge, and Flora, born in Dorchester.

June 23. Anna G. Vivian, daughter of Robert H., born in Boston, and Roxanna, born in New Hampshire.

June 5. George Sweetser, son of William, born in Boston, and Almira E., born in Vermont.

June 5. Willie Sweetser, son of William, born in Boston, and Almira E., born in Vermont.

June 15. Moris Gorman, son of Moris, born in New York, and Elisa, born in Ireland.

June —. Alice Nickerson, daughter of Franklin L., born in Dartmouth, and Annie E., born in Needham.

July 25. Mabel Thompson, daughter of Benjamin F., born in New Hampshire, and Euphrasia G., born in Vermont.

July 1. Andrew Maloney, son of Patrick, born in St. Johns, and Margaret, born in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

July 12. Frederick G. Hill, son of Charles, born in England, and Mary E., born in Medford.

July 6. John McQuallon, son of Edward and Mary, both born in Ireland,

July 17. Mary A. Clary, daughter of James, born in Ireland, and Catherine, born in England.

July 18. Edward Jordan, son of Edward and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

July 19. ——— Stahl, son of John H., born in Massachusetts, and Maria A., born in Milton.

July 16. Annie Shea, daughter of James and Annie, both born in Ireland.

July 25. Emily L. Mosher, daughter of John M., born in New Bedford, and L. Annie, born in New Hampshire.

July 10. Mary L. Raeder, daughter of Henry, born in Germany, and Clara E., born in Duxbury.

July 15. ——— Stevens, son of Thomas M., born in Boston, and Ann J., born in Maine.

July 2. Henry Holser, son of Ulrich and Mary, both born in Switzerland.

July 29. Emma Waner, daughter of Richard D., born in Lake Superior, and Mary, born in Ireland.

July 9. Cornelius F. O'Donell, son of Edward and Elizabeth, both born in Ireland.

July 4. John E. Page, son of Eben B. and Harriet, both born in Connecticut.

Aug. 12. Perley H. Blodgett, son of Silas P., born in Concord, and Anna E., born in Littleton.

Aug. 17. Bertha G. Hunt, daughter of Herbert E., born in Douglas, and Henriette A., born in Boston.

Aug. 9. James McAuliffe, son of Edward and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

Aug. 9. James T. Costello, son of Michael and Mary, both born in Ireland.

Aug. 5. Harriet L. Whittier, daughter of Napoleon B., born in New Hampshire, and Ellen A., born in Dorchester.

Aug. 22. Cornelius Galvin, son of John, born in Ireland, and Kate, born in Boston.

Aug. 18. Inez M. Laselle, daughter of Frederick, born in Boston, and Montevilla, born in Maine.

Aug. 16. Edith W. Bartlett, daughter of Walter B., born in Rhode Island, and Lily, born in Providence, Rhode Island.

Aug. 29. Herbert E. Howland, son of Edward H., born in Chelsea, and Clara E., born in Boston.

Aug. 1. Margaret E. Bonnan, daughter of Frank, born in St. John, New Brunswick, and Hannah, born in Ireland.

Aug. 15. Patrick Burke, son of John and Mary, both born in Ireland.

Aug. 10. Edward Gill, son of John and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

Aug. 15. ——— Cann, son of Samuel, born in Nova Scotia, and Mary, born in Maine.

Aug. 12. Willie Foley, son of Thomas and Hannah, both born in Ireland.

Aug. 18. ——— Whipple, daughter of Frederick J., born in Boston, and Lucinda D., born in New York.

Aug. 26. Mary E. Kelleher, daughter of Daniel, born in Dorchester, and Mary, born in England.

Aug. 3. Robert W. Bass, son of G. Walter, born in Boston, and Elisa L., born in New York.

The first of these is the fact that the law of the land is not a static entity, but a dynamic one. It is a body of principles and rules that are constantly being shaped and reshaped by the actions of the courts. The second is the fact that the law is not a set of abstract principles, but a set of concrete rules that are applied to specific facts. The third is the fact that the law is not a set of rules that are imposed from above, but a set of rules that are created by the people through their elected representatives. The fourth is the fact that the law is not a set of rules that are applied to all people equally, but a set of rules that are applied to different people in different ways. The fifth is the fact that the law is not a set of rules that are applied to all people at all times, but a set of rules that are applied to different people at different times. The sixth is the fact that the law is not a set of rules that are applied to all people in all places, but a set of rules that are applied to different people in different places. The seventh is the fact that the law is not a set of rules that are applied to all people in all circumstances, but a set of rules that are applied to different people in different circumstances. The eighth is the fact that the law is not a set of rules that are applied to all people in all ways, but a set of rules that are applied to different people in different ways. The ninth is the fact that the law is not a set of rules that are applied to all people in all places and at all times, but a set of rules that are applied to different people in different places and at different times. The tenth is the fact that the law is not a set of rules that are applied to all people in all places and at all times, but a set of rules that are applied to different people in different places and at different times.

Aug. 13. Elisabeth L. Nolan, daughter of John F., born in Ireland, and Elisa, born in Woonsocket, Rhode Island.

Aug. 14. James Watson, son of Peter, born in Roxbury, and Ellen, born in Worcester.

Aug. 21. Clyde R. Baker, son of John S., born in Maine, and Carrie, born in Vermont.

Aug. 22. Mary Logan, daughter of Thomas, born in Ireland, and Jane, born in Newfoundland.

Sept. 24. Ernest A. Tuttle, son of Samuel A., born in New Hampshire, and Anna M., born in New Brunswick.

Sept. 26. John J. Walsh, son of Lewis and Julia, both born in Ireland

Sept. 14. Thomas McCarty, son of James and Mary, both born in Ireland.

Sept. 2. Lawrence Connolly, son of Michael and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

Sept. 3. Mary Dunn, daughter of William and Julia, both born in Ireland.

Sept. 18. Hannah C. Watson, daughter of Hamilton, born in Kentucky, and Harriet, born in North Carolina.

Sept. 1. Emma R. Damon, daughter of Martin W., born in Hanover, and Abbie R., born in Maine.

Sept. 6. Harriet P. Nye, daughter of David B., born in New Hampshire, and Hellen A., born in Maine.

Sept. 20. George T. Williams, son of James T., born in Maine, and Phebe A., born in New Brunswick.

Sept. 5. Isabella Scaggins, daughter of William and Bettie, both born in Virginia.

Sept. 9. Grace I. Walmsley, daughter of Charles R., born in Boston, and Hattie, born in Massachusetts.

Sept. 4. Herbert L. Savage, son of Eben D. and Mary E., both born in Maine.

Sept. 12. Lydia A. Butler, daughter of John, born in Nova Scotia, and Joanna, born in Rhode Island.

Sept. 27. Estella L. Snelling, daughter of Samuel and Harriet E., both born in Boston.

Sept. 3. Henry Tracy, son of Henry and Mary, both born in Canada.

Sept. 25. Edmund H. Spring, son of Andrew and Susanna M., both born in Weston.

Oct. 9. Martha J. Dray, daughter of John and Bridgett, both born in Ireland.

Oct. 4. Anna Allen, daughter of Thomas and Anna, both born in Ireland.

Oct. 29. Margaret Horrigan, daughter of John and Ann, both born in Ireland

Oct. 20. Nora A. Nickerson, daughter of Albert A., born in Franklin, and Mary H., born in New York.

Oct. 31. L. K. Lombard, daughter of Solomon T., born in Truro, and Ann J., born in Wrentham.

Oct. 8. Herbert A. Hawley, son of Charles F., born in Springfield, and Hellen M., born in Boston.

Oct. 5. Charles W. Booth, son of Charles W., born in St. John, New Brunswick, and ———, born in St. John.

Oct. 8. Alfred D. Taylor, son of Elliott O., born in Dunstable, and Charlotte A., born in Acton.

Oct. 5. Edna May Elkins, daughter of Robert G., born in New Brunswick, and Mary A., born in Maine.

Oct. 17. John E. Sibley, son of George, born in Winchendon, and Nancy E., born in Massachusetts.

Oct. 1. Amy G. Whittier, daughter of A. J., born in New Hampshire, and Sarah, born in Maine.

Oct. 6. Samuel C. Hill, son of Joseph, born in New Hampshire, and Sarah J., born in Boston.

- Oct. 6. Alice Twichell, daughter of Joseph H., born in Boston, and Harriet A., born in Maine.
- Oct. 7. ——— Hawkins, daughter of James, born in New Brunswick, and Mary E., born in Newfoundland.
- Oct. 18. Frank W. Jenkins, son of Howard and Elisa B., both born in Nantucket.
- Oct. 18. Freddie W. Jenkins, son of Howard and Elisa B., both born in Nantucket.
- Oct. 9. Isabella E. Clark, daughter of James, born in England, and Isabella C., born in South Carolina.
- Oct. 27. Frederick Monroe, son of George H., born in Roxbury, and Emma I., born in Chatham.
- Oct. 3. Agnes Flemming, daughter of David, born in Boston, and Alice, born in Halifax, N. S.
- Nov. 25. Thomas Savage, son of James, born in Scotland, and Mary, born in Ireland.
- Nov. 23. Catherine T. Otesse, daughter of Joseph, born in Canada, and Jane, born in Ireland.
- Nov. 18. Elisabeth Mahon, daughter of Joseph, born in England, and Elisa, born in Ireland.
- Nov. 12. John Donnolly, son of Michael and Rosey, both born in Ireland.
- Nov. 12. Lawrence Donolly, son of Michael and Rosey, both born in Ireland.
- Nov. 9. Daniel J. Damon, son of John A. and Mary A., both born in Ireland.
- Nov. 9. Julia A. Sweeney, daughter of Edward and Ann, both born in Ireland.
- Nov. 3. Mary A. Foley, daughter of Dennis and Mary A., both born in Ireland.
- Nov. 8. Jos. C. Andrews, son of Jacob R., born in Philadelphia, and Mary E., born in Norfolk, Virginia.
- Nov. 18. ——— Blake, daughter of E. E., born in New Hampshire, and Emma E., born in Maine.
- Nov. 4. John C. Raynes, son of John J., born in Deer Isle, Maine, and Martha A., born in Weymouth.
- Nov. 2. Henrietta C. Raynes, daughter of Horatio G. and Elizabeth H., both born in Deer Isle, Maine.
- Nov. 6. Alfred E. Wellington, son of Fred A., born in Boston, and Charlotte, born in Nantucket.
- Nov. 16. Charles W. Martin, son of James G., born in New Hampshire, and Annie, born in Nova Scotia.
- Nov. 28. Cora B. Parker, daughter of A. W., born in New Hampshire, and Elva T., born in Tewksbury.
- Dec. 3. Mary E. Driscoll, daughter of Dennis, born in Ireland, and Anna, born in England.
- Dec. 27. ——— Atherton, son of James and Martha A., both born in England.
- Dec. 13. ——— Ryan, daughter of Peter and Bessie, both born in Ireland.
- Dec. 17. Patrick Kennie, son of Edward and Catherine, both born in Ireland.
- Dec. 31. Mary McGraw, daughter of William and Rose, both born in Ireland.
- Dec. 10. Daniel McCarty, son of Michael and Mary, both born in Ireland.
- Dec. 1. Bridget Clancy, daughter of Patrick and Bridget, both born in Ireland.
- Dec. 3. Horace M. Graham, son of David H. and Rosetta, both born in Nova Scotia.

- Dec. 6. John Graham Oswald, son of John and Mary, both born in Scotland.
- Dec. 1. Amelia McC. Smith, daughter of David and Margaret, both born in Scotland.
- Dec. 6. Edwin L. Cleaveland, son of Edwin A., born in Franklin, and Mary J., born in Scotland.
- Dec. 22. ——— Estey, son of Willard F., born in Easton, and Jane E., born in Canton.
- Dec. 12. ——— Filton, daughter of Morris M., born in New York, and Lucy P., born in Boston.
- Dec. 20. Josephine H. Wright, daughter of Joseph H. and Helen A., both born in Nova Scotia.
- Dec. 23. Lelia T. Jackson, daughter of Charles E., born in South Carolina, and Mary, born in Virginia.
- Dec. 27. ——— Clark, daughter of T. Emory, born in Vermont, and Nellie A., born in Lunenburg.
- Dec. 21. ——— Woods, daughter of James M., born in Dedham, and Maria A., born in Maine.
- Dec. 2. ——— Blsdale, son of Henry, born in France, and Fannie W., born in Bangor, Maine.

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- Jan. 29. Peter Curran, son of Patrick and Ellen, both born in Ireland.
- Jan. 14. Emma Mires, daughter of Artof and Barbary, both born in Germany.
- Jan. 29. George Chester Kingsbury, son of George H., born in Medway, and Ellen, born in England.
- Jan. 2. Henry L. Willard, son of Henry L., born in Wrentham, and Ada M., born in Pawtucket.
- Jan. 23. Willie Gleason, son of Jerry and Mary A., both born in Ireland.
- Jan. 3. John Furdon, son of John and Margaret, both born in Ireland.
- Jan. 16. Rolfe Marsh Ellis, son of Joseph B., born in Fairhaven, and Lydia U., born in Vermont.
- Feb. 7. Lawrence S. Corbett, son of John and Mary I., born in Ireland.
- Feb. 18. Mary Agnes Kennedy, daughter of John and Margaret, both born in Ireland.
- Feb. 27. Minnie Newcomb, daughter of Delancy, born in Nova Scotia, and Bridget T., born in Ireland.
- Feb. 27. Mabel A. Reed, daughter of Isaac G., born in Acton, and Jennie M., born in Middletown, Connecticut.
- Feb. 22. Julia L. Morell, daughter of Melville P. and Fidelia E., both born in Maine.
- Feb. 12. George Henry Barr, son of John, born in St. John, New Brunswick, and Mary, born in Roxbury.
- Feb. 8. ——— Kendall, son of Charles F., born in Worcester, and Adelaide, born in Roxbury.
- March 7. Clarence George Ireland, son of Cordon and Sarah E. both born in Maine.
- March 25. Patrick Haley, son of Patrick and Margaret, both born in Ireland.
- March 21. Nora Foley, daughter of James and Hannah, both born in Ireland.
- March 29. Mary Hanify, daughter of James and Mary, both born in Ireland.

March 1. John Patrick McCabe, son of Patrick and Rose, both born in Ireland.

March 10. Bridget McDonald, daughter of Patrick and Bridget, both born in Ireland.

March 4. Arthur Cleveland, son of Edwin A., born in Franklin, and Mary J., born in Scotland.

March 9. Alfred W. Rogers, son of William J., born in Nova Scotia, and Maggie A., born in Ireland.

March 27. George Clifford McClellan, son of Thomas, born in Scotland, and Margaret M., born in England.

March 1. Sumner Ellery White, son of Moses and Matilda, both born in Virginia.

March 14. Judson Scott, son of James M. and Mary S., both born in New Brunswick.

April 8. Windham S. Foster, son of Thomas F. and Elizabeth, both born in England.

April 10. Ellen Gately, daughter of John and Margaret, both born in Ireland.

April 25. Kate O'Neal, daughter of Timothy and Ellen, both born in Ireland.

April 9. Daniel Lanehan, son of Patrick and Mary, both born in Ireland.

April 25. Lindsey, Eaton Bird, son of Lewis J., born in Boston, and Sarah E., born in South Boston.

April 5. Fred Lewis Whiting, son of Henry, born in East Boston, and Lucy T., born in Dedham.

April 7. Robert Smith, son of John, born in Scotland, and Jane, born in England.

April 1. Edward Lawrence Hale, son of Henry, born in St. Louis, Mo., and Lucy M., born in New York.

April 30. Arthur L. Walsh, son of Orin S., born in New Hampshire, and Amanda, born in Concord, New Hampshire.

April 26. Willard S. Davis, son of Arris H. and Nancy S., both born in Maine.

April 14. Seward Wilbur Ray, son of John G., born in Maine, and Emma J., born in St. John, New Brunswick.

April 1. Florence A. Finnegan, daughter of John U. Blanding, born in Springfield, and Matilda A. Finnegan, born in Vermont.

April 1. Florence T. Finnegan, son of Peter, born in England, and Augusta, born in Worcester.

May 3. Kate Quinn, daughter of James and Julia, both born in Ireland.

May 26. Patrick Henry Sweeney, son of Patrick and Catherine, both born in Ireland.

May 30. Sarah Rooney, daughter of Patrick and Katie, both born in Ireland.

May 25. John William Barry, son of David, born in Ireland, and Margaret, born in Bangor, New York.

May 13. Willis Herbert Campbell, son of Josiah, born in New Brunswick, and Carrie, born in Maine.

May 8. Mary Abbie Whittemore, daughter of William H., born in New Hampshire, and Isabell, born in Nova Scotia.

May 15. William H. Gilbert, son of Isaac H., born in Connecticut, and Mary E., born in New York.

May 26. Nellie Louise Hollis, daughter of Charles H., born in South Boston, and Annie, born in Stoughton.

May 16. Henry Walker Starbuck, son of Henry F., born in Nantucket, and Charlotte E., born in Abington.

May 10. George Mathison, son of David and Annie, both born in Scotland.

May 6. Margaret Jane Strachan, daughter of Douglas, born in Scotland, and Helen, born in England.

June 13. Patrick Burke, son of Patrick and Mary, both born in Ireland.

June 1. Mary Corbett, daughter of Jeremiah and Ellen, both born in Ireland.

June 17. Eddie Downey, son of John and Ann, both born in Ireland.

June 12. Charles Hollis Fuller, son of Charles A. and Amy Ann, both born in Canton.

June 24. Frank Edwin Kidder, son of Benjamin F., born in Vermont, and Mary A., born in Maine.

June 29. Belle Gertrude Miller, daughter of George H., born in Providence, and Annie, born in New Brunswick.

June 21. Jessie May Michener, daughter of Albert H. and Bertha U., both born in Maine.

June 12. ——— Whittier, daughter of A. R., born in Maine, and Cora Amelia, born in Boston.

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OAK BANK, RIVERSIDE SQ., HYDE PARK, MASS.,
May 5, 1904.

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With high regard, sincerely yours,
WILLIAM A. MOWRY, Prest. Martha's Vineyard Institute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., UNITED STATES SENATE.

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Very truly yours,

H. C. LODGE.

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With much respect, cordially yours,

(GEN.) H. C. BOYNTON.

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BY DR. HENRY B. CARPENTON, M.D., LL.D.

1874

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